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FOOD AND FELLOWSHIP

THE first Sunday in the life of the Old House at Poperinghe in 1915, both opened and closed about a common meal. Early in the morning the first guests—forcrunners of how many thousands thereafter and henceforward?—approached the Carpenter's Bench to share together in the breaking of the Bread and the Wine poured out for them anew. And when, that night, after evensong at the cinema, Tubby led the congregation round to inspect the new house, it is recorded that they were "fortified by an agape of cocoa in four cracked cups, three basins and some jam-tins." If any say that it is daring too much to make any comparison between the two occasions, they were at least alike in this, that a common meal—whether Divine or most simply human—is a true sacrament of fellowship of man with God, or man with man. Tubby has ever since insisted that the act of eating together is "an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace"; and to-day, from the newest and most isolated Group of Toc H in the world,* there comes back the echo of approval: "Tubby is right about 'food and fellowship."

In practice many Branches and Groups have found the common meal beset with difficulties, but let us not, because of these, lightly surrender a principle which is rooted in the life of Toc H from the earliest day. First, as to the principle—we shall quote, with permission, from a long letter which Tubby recently wrote to a member overseas. He begins by lamenting that in some places at home "the methods of Toc H have been undercut or never understood; . . . the whole idea of supper together has been frequently lost sight of, and for the simple, happy meal, to which every man can be asked without restraint, dull meetings have been substituted, to which no man without a keen sense of duty would ever want to go. . . People will not realise that if we are to hunt the man animal, we must study his habits and fall in with them." He goes on:—

"I take it that when the Son of man came cating and drinking, He was learning what was in man. Our Lord's table talk has left pockets of pure gold in every Gospel. If this was so with Palestine, how much more must it be with the Anglo-Saxons who have the habit of common meals ingrained in them! Who was it who said that if the world came to an end and four Englishmen were left alive in its corners that they would crawl together and hold a dinner to

^{*} Lagos, West Africa. See Branch News, page 288.

celebrate the occasion? So I, at least, stand rooted to the Christian supper club as the ideal introduction to Toc H. It is a thing to be carefully prepared, and more trouble should be taken over the merriment than the meal, everyone hanging up their cares with their hats, and training themselves to come in the liveliest and most invincible spirit. The week beforehand the members should know the names and interests of the guests whom they are to welcome, who is to wait, who to sit down with them. Here again there is a good deal about feasting in the Gospels, which the use of an unauthorised collect on St. Grudgeabone's Day scarcely fulfils!

"Our Lord, if I remember, quite definitely stated that Christians should go outside their own charmed circle and invite people to meals who could not invite them back. So I take it that the guests on the Guest night are to be selected from an unusually wide area. It has to be an occasion when the bystander is brought in, the perfect stranger to find a cure for his loneliness, and the critic to be converted. Admittedly finance at these Guest-nights is a tough problem, but a communal Guest Fund can accomplish it. Meanwhile every member must learn to practise Mons. Coue's method, and on the morning of the Guest-night encourage himself to believe that he is looking forward with unfeigned enthusiasm to the happiest event of the week. Let each man come in this spirit and the upshot will be convincing. Then, supper being ended, the riot is suddenly stilled, and the moment of Lamp lighting strikes right home as it never can if it is merely the cold prelude to a business meeting: and after the lighting of the Lamp has passed into the hearts of the men, up jumps the Johmaster calling on this and that for a word or two about their work, and announcing the work ahead, in which visitors, if they wish, can volunteer to take their share. I would not, on Guest-nights, have the question of membership so much as mentioned, unless by the guests themselves. The whole point surely is that these strangers are for the evening suddenly plunged into an atmosphere they have never before experienced, where piety and gaiety go hand in hand, and humour and high purpose mingle."

Will any member deny that all this accords with the very stuff of the Toc H spirit, or that, when carried out in that spirit, it has been a delightful success? Now let us touch on certain actual difficulties which have been experienced—in the conviction that they are meant to be overcome. In the first place—melancholy and too-familiar bogey, finance. A member tries to pay his way in Toc H, not merely his subscription. He faces the calls of both work and play in his Branch or Group—the rent of a meeting place, camp for boys and a helping hand to other men, a Conference here, an "implosion" there, the Birthday Festival, the Ypres Pilgrimage perhaps, this expensive Journal (we hope). Can he also take 2s. from his pocket (and in many places where Branches meet, less would produce nothing) for his own supper? Further, can he double it to entertain a guest, as would surely befit a "Guest" Night? A man who would meet with Toc H but cannot eat with it is sadly humbled in his own eyes. His Branch is not blind to his dilemma—it abandons the common meal.

In the next place, differences of social habit, long established and deeply rooted, play a part—even in Toc H, which declares war on burdensome conventions. Mankind is conventional no-wise more than in his eating. It will be found true that within every Branch and Group which has any semblance of the ideal Toc H mixture of men, one member will "dine"—and a second will "sup"—before a meeting and will drink tea (or its equivalent) at home after, whilst a third has never, in peace time, refreshed himself except in the reversed order of evening meals. These habits seem so trivial—and they die so hard: even if the spirit

is willing to make a change, the digestion is sometimes too weak. Few members, it is argued with truth, need food—as food—at a meeting, and so, missing its meaning as fellowship, they let the common meal go by.

In the third place it is said that "there isn't time": the agenda is heavy to-night, the speaker is important. Martha was too much "cumbered about serving" supper to talk with her Guest: Toc H is too much cumbered with listening to its guest to entertain him at supper. And so the common meal, which might be the very spring of better business, as Tubby suggests, is sacrificed for the business of the evening.

In the fourth place, the Branch supper—especially in a restaurant, the place where many Branches hold it—can be more formal and constrained than any meeting. One has, in actual fact, been sometimes thankful to leave the long sequence of being fed and the long lines of the table, for the free movement of groups of talkers afterwards and the family circle of chairs in the meeting room. That eating together should ever seem uneasy in Toc H is paradoxical, but the fact is undoubted. Perhaps we do not do it often enough; probably we do not do it simply enough. To make a business of joy is a burden not to be borne—and so the common meal drops out.

How small these difficulties should appear over against the clear truth about "food and fellowship"! And yet, again and again, they have defeated this Branch and that Group. Various solutions have been tried. There is the annual Birthday supper of the Branch—rather expensive (but one can save up) and rare enough to be a little self-conscious. There is the very usual custom of "coffee and cakes" in the course of each weekly meeting: it breaks the ice (if any) for visitors and it may call a halt to the long-winded speaker; it really helps, but, as an act of fellowship, it is only half-way to sitting down to supper together.

The practice which suggests itself is to retain the "light refreshments" of the weekly meeting, but to make the monthly Guest-night (where such is held) the occasion for a true supper. And how to face the difficulties? There is much to be said for a "B.Y.O.G." (Bring your own grub). A minimum of apparatus a gas-ring, a communal tea urn, a harlequin set of crocks and cutlery " scrounged " from many homes; two men told off to lay the table, two to brew the tea, two "experts" to fry—if frying must be done, half a dozen to wash up at the end; a "quarter-bloke," to whom members as they arrive—one with a bag of buns or a loaf, another with a tin of apricots, a third with a surprise in "hotdogs," a fourth with the only tiny gift he can afford—hand over their anonymous offerings for the common stock. It may be a picnic, but it need not be a piggery; the order of the courses might paralyse a chef, but a little organisation will keep dyspepsia at bay; the cooking may be faulty, but the laughter will not fail. No money passes, no formality is conceivable. "It sounds simple, but there are difficulties. You see, our Group hasn't a room . . . and some of our members wouldn't like . . ." Of course there are difficulties. But the common meal, as a true sacrament of fellowship, is the inheritance of the Toc H family, and should be the family custom beyond gainsaying.

GLIMPSES OF AFRICA

IV. - All Sorts and Conditions of Men

INTE cannot take up any newspaper to-day, whether at home or abroad, without reading something about the "Reds." Now, red is not only an insignia of bloodshed and revolution against which is set our motto of "To Conquer Hate," but is the colour blazoned across the map of the world, East and West, North and South, to mark the great expanses of our Commonwealth of Nations. The ties of blood and tradition link countless men across the American continent, the African, Indian and Australian, as well as in numerous small island outposts. I believe that the deep sense of kinship at the bottom of the hearts of our people, whether they have adopted as their homeland Canada, Africa, India or Australia, will prove an irresistible barrier against any doctrine of revolutionary bloodshed which the forces of evil may foster. The enemies of "Imperalism" are fond of alleging that the British Empire has been built up by a policy of aggression. I do not think that a study of history bears this out. So far as Eastern Africa is concerned this clearly is not so. The first colonists were missionaries led by that great Christian explorer David Livingstone. These men faced not only the mysterious and dread tropical diseases, but also dangers from savage people and wild animals in order to carry the Gospel of Christ to the uncivilised peoples of a great coloured continent. The State itself joined with them in this enterprise, as soon as it decided definitely, as a matter of national policy, that the plague of human barter and slavery must be exterminated. In the forefront, then, we find the preachers of the Word setting out, ill-equipped, for unknown mysterious destinations, through trackless wastes, unarmed and unprotected, with no reserves and no lines of communication behind them. Later, as the public conscience became aroused, the Government followed, and the building of the Uganda Railway through the East Africa Protectorate, the Rhodesian Railway to the Congo and the Central Railway through German East Africa, finally killed the slave traffic and placed on us permanent responsibilities to the peoples now linked up with Western civilisation.

Both the missionaries and the Governments concerned went out there in the old days (not so very old either) to fulfil a responsibility. To-day the responsibility exists even more strongly—but how many settlers have any real sense of it? Let us look for a moment at the population of East Africa then and now. Not much more than 50 years ago the country was populated in the main by entirely uncivilised peoples, a number of African tribes of "bantn" and "nitotic" origin, speaking different languages and living in the main in watertight compartments, with a small semi-civilised Arab coastal population, largely parasitical, who sent armed caravans up country to raid for black and white "ivory." The former consisted of those unfortunate men and women, torn from their homes and families to march, roped together, carrying the ivory to the coast, from whence they were sold into slavery. Life for the black man was not a very complex thing, save for such raids and the occasional incursions of neighbouring tribes.

His needs were few; such tilling of the ground and building of houses as was necessary was carried out by his wife and children; he himself led an idle and not unpleasant existence. His sins were the sins of Nature, and beyond a few tribal customs he acknowledged no law of God or man. To-day, planted right among these people, is a European population and a bigger Indian one. All the complications of trade and exchange, of mechanical inventions and rapid transport, of taxation, legislation, class and colour consciousness and the customs and conventions of both Western and Eastern civilisation have entered the field. Religion has been expounded by all the Christian sects from different viewpoints and by Mohammedans, Hindus and Buddhists. What was right is often now wrong and what was wrong is sometimes, according to the white man's code, right. For tribal war is instituted the more complicated but no less deadly economic war and, to crown all, the people who came to bring peace within a very short while involved the natives in their own international disputes and over 100,000 natives, on our side alone, became victims of the holocaust of 1914-1918.

You may hear all kinds of opinions about the native, but those who know him well, through striving to work for him and not merely to use him, will, I think, agree that the raw native is a very lovable person—what he may become is largely what we make him. In knowledge and experience (personal, inherited, or instinctive), in mental calibre, he is an infant and will, I believe, remain so for many generations: the late President Roosevelt expressed to me his opinion that pure native stock would never attain the mental standard of the white race. He is a lover of simple things in the main with a great sense of humour of a simple and rather crude kind—with few loyalties and little real affection, yet the capacity is there. Who can doubt this who has read the death of Livingstone—of how the body of their white father was embalmed by natives and carried hundreds of miles to the dreaded and unknown coast so that it might be restored to his own people. As instances of their sense of humour the following two examples show that it is sometimes almost subtle. For nearly 15 years I had the same head boy who came to me at the age of about 17. At one time I had a young Englishman living with me, and in the evenings we were in the habit of dining with some ceremony—an essential thing where one so easily deteriorates, grows slovenly in dress and habits. We had reached the stage of coffee and dessert when I noticed that the small silver dishes of chocolates were distinctly empty. I remarked on this and the fact that I had bought a tin of chocolates only a day or so before. We each tried to reckon how many chocolates we had eaten the previous evening, when Rajabu, who had been standing behind my chair, quietly left the room and returning, without saying a word, laid a piece of paper and pencil by my side. On another occasion I had had considerable trouble through my rickshaw boys going into the kitchen and falling foul of the Goanese cook; I had finally to issue strict orders that on no account should these boys be allowed in the kitchen. I should explain that these boys were Wakikuju, a tribe whose custom it is to pierce the lobe of the ears and stretch the skin so that it makes a large loop in which can be carried the lid of a cigarette tin or even a fair sized jam jar! One day at lunch a tremendous row in the kitchen

was reported as being due to its invasion by these boys. Somewhat heatedly I asked Rajabu why my orders had not been carried out, to which he at once replied, "You see, master, these boys have such big holes in their ears that everything I say goes out through the holes."

Rajabu was a Mahommedan, scrupulously honest-my wine and cigarettes were never touched and if I left any money about I used to find it tied up in a handkerchief and put away at the back of a drawer. He waited on me and looked after me as well as any trained butler and valet, but whenever we had ham for breakfast would go through the most careful cleansing and purification immediately he had cleared away, while I could never command his services at sunset, the time for his evening prayers. I grew very fond of him and we still correspond. He had a friend, a young native, for whom he got a job as nursery boy to a South African lady who had a small child. After three years this woman returned to South Africa and the boy went to the station to see them off. With tears running down his cheeks he held out his hand to his mistress to say good-bye. She turned and struck him across the face with such violence that he was knocked down on the platform. I well remember the difficulty I had in trying to explain her action to Rajabu. Thank goodness, intoleration on the colour question has never been as bad on the East coast as elsewhere; and to-day in South Africa I believe there is a real attempt to try and understand the native and treat him better. The division between white men and Indian and between Indian and native are as wide as between native and white men. Understanding and good will is the only means by which this diverse population can live contentedly together. Whether we go as Government servants administering great areas containing thousands of these undeveloped human souls; whether we are planters employing hundreds, or whether we are merely living among them carrying on our own small jobs, we have a great opportunity and a great responsibility. To many the native is at first merely an object of rather contemptuous and patronising curiosity and later a form of cheap manual labour. When there was a question of granting equal representation to the Indian as to the white settler the cry was raised that our responsibility to the native made it impossible that we should virtually hand them over to an Eastern civilisation, a reasonable and vital objection, but how many of those who supported that cry were carrying out their responsibilities? It is a fascinating country; it makes an immense appeal to those who go to live in it; and it offers a most attractive opening to young men of high ideals who want an opportunity of not only building but seeing the result of their handiwork in their own lifetime. Great fortunes are not likely to be made there, but with a little capital a fair return is assured, and the amenities of life are on the whole much more attractive than in our crowded home civilisation. Socially we can never, I believe, bring together within one family these different races—it may not be desirable that this should be done—but as hate breeds hate, so does understanding breed affection; and the problem approached in the spirit of Toc H can, I feel certain, result in a real and happy Christian relationship such as must be intended by Him whose dwelling place is in the souls of all His people.

EVERYMAN'S STORY VII-Young Farmers' Clubs

The following article has been contributed, at the Editor's invitation, by Major E. G. Sheppard, a member of Chichester Group, who is General Secretary of the West Sussex Rural Community Council, and as such has been lending a hand to the organisers of Young Farmers' Clubs in his county.

THAT great and constant problem which is summed up in the words, "the care of the adolescent," is, in many ways, not so difficult of solution in large towns and cities as it is in the rural districts. In the former, in addition to the many forms of recreation provided, all kinds of educational opportunities are available for the child, after leaving school, to make use of if it wishes; whether full use is made of them is a matter largely for the parents, but at any rate they are there. In the rural districts, however, it is quite another matter.

Of course we have the Scouts and Guides doing their magnificent work all overthe country, as well as bodies like the Church Lads' Brigade, the Boys' Brigade and the Y.M.C.A. The Women's Institutes also are helping with their junior sections, though these latter are not very numerous. What seems to be needed is some system of general children's clubs—a system, not a number of isolated instances—organised, in fact, in the manner of the Women's Institutes with all the advantages of a Federation with its interchange of ideas, inter-club competitions, and so on. And there is now another movement growing daily which will undoubtedly have far reaching results and will provide at any rate one more source of interest, of educational value, to the youngsters living in the country. It is known as the Young Farmers' Clubs.

Even this movement, valuable as it certainly is, cannot in itself solve the whole problem or be more than a very fine addition to the efforts being made.

As the movement is comparatively new in this country, it may be of interest to describe in some detail what it is and how it works. Moreover it is one in which Toc H will find a very fine direction in which to extend its "service." Like a good many other movements, its worst point lies in its name, for it tends to give an altogether wrong idea of what it really is: a Young Farmers' Club is not necessarily a club of young farmers. It is rather a club for country girls and boys from 10 to 20 years old, of all classes, whose parents' occupation may be anything you like to name. The one essential point is that each member of the Club shall possess something that lives on the land or grows in it. As will be seen later, the insects, birds, animals or plants are not in themselves the end, but simply the means to the end or the peg to hang the hat on. The whole thing is based on the almost universal love of animals which exists among children of all ages, the general idea being as follows:—

Any body of children wishing to form themselves into a club proceeds to do so by first appointing a chairman or club captain, a secretary and a treasurer. These officers are elected from among themselves, as it is a part of the educational idea that the children themselves should run the clubs. Club meetings have to

be run on proper lines, with agenda, minutes and all the other attributes of a properly constituted society. This in itself is a valuable education, tending to confidence, respect and business methods, and in practice it is simply wonderful to see the way it draws out the children.

The next thing is for the members to decide what they are going to keep, which may be anything from bees to beef calves, or in other cases plots of ground are made available where garden produce can be grown. In some clubs the members all keep the same stock—either calves in the "Baby Beef Clubs" or poultry, rabbits, etc.—whilst others are mixed, that is to say, each member keeps just what best suits his or her fancy and convenience. The essential thing is that they must all keep something, and, moreover, must undertake to keep it properly and to follow out the instructions which are issued with regard to feeding, management, etc. To guard against the danger of the stock being neglected by the child, an undertaking is required from the parents or guardian that they will be responsible that the child properly carries out the necessary Although it has been said that these clubs are run by the children themselves, it is, of course, vitally important that someone should supervise their proceedings and should impart the necessary instruction about the conduct of affairs. This most important person is known as the club leader, and should be someone who has a natural love for children and can command their confidence; it is certainly a great advantage if he or she also has some knowledge of the kind of stock that is to be kept. Expert knowledge on the leader's part is not, however, vital, as it is usual to appoint an advisory committee of, say, three local people who will be able to give the necessary technical advice, one being generally a member of the County Agriculture Staff.

Now a word as to how the stock is obtained—and herein lies the only financial problem, as, once the initial stock has been issued to the members, the clubs invariably become self-supporting. In order to meet the initial outlay it is necessary to obtain from some source (generally a few local people or a branch of the Farmers' Union or some similar body) a loan for one year without interest.

In round figures, the sum required for a club of 20 members is:-

For	keeping	Dairy or Bed			-	-	-	-	-	£50-£100
,,	,,	Bees, Poultry	or Rab	bits		- '	-		-	£20
22	,,	Pigs	-		-		_	_	_	£25
22	,,	Mixed Stock	_		_	_		_	_	£.40
,,	a Hortic	culture Club	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£10

The capital sum provides the stock, which is then handed over to the members, after the parents' undertaking has been given, and provision made for suitable housing. The stock has to be insured to safeguard the interests of those lending the initial capital, and in the case of poultry, bees, etc., the produce is sold and the first profits go to pay back the original loan. In the case of calves, pigs, etc., at the end of the year, or at the most suitable season, the club stock is sold by public auction and the loans then paid off.

Considerable profits are made by the members, varying from 30 per cent. or more from garden plots, up to as much as £40 on calves. This enables next year's stock to be purchased, the balance belonging to the child and being converted in the case of the wise one into Savings Certificates. Needless to say, all the stock provided is the best that can be obtained. With the stock each child is given a neat little book in which must be entered full details of all food, etc., used and a complete account of cash paid and received. These books also contain clear and simple instructions as to feeding, management, etc., for the child's guidance. Simple bookkeeping and the maintenance of records is thus taught. At the regular club meetings, arrangements are usually made for technical lectures in regard to the type of stock kept, and members are encouraged themselves to speak on and about their own work.

Once a year each club holds a show, at which every member has to exhibit. This provides the healthy competition which is so desirable, and at most of the County Agricultural Shows there are now open classes for members of these clubs which provide splendid opportunities for inter-club competition. In addition an annual international competition takes place for a gold cup, which are at present held by a Sussex club, and which will be competed for this year at the Sussex County Show at Chichester.

Enough has perhaps been said to give an idea of what the Young Farmers' Club Movement is and what it does for the children in the way of helping to train them in general principles of thrift, perseverance and self-confidence. In addition, it must not be forgotten that agriculture must also reap considerable benefit. A few of the practical results of the movement which is now worldwide will be instructive. In America, where this good thing came from, and where the total membership exceeds 2,000,000, they produced last year food to the value of over f.1,500,000—a fine result in itself. In Manitoba, Canada, there are over 40,000 members doing the same thing, while experience has clearly shown that in countries like Australia and New Zealand the general status of agriculture has definitely improved as a result of the movement. country, although the work has only been going on for some two years, there are something like 200 clubs already formed, and in East Sussex, where poultry clubs have been very rapidly developed, the Young Farmers' Clubs produced during the last year something over 600,000 eggs. Whilst in several counties the Education Authorities and Rural Community Councils are co-operating in furthering the movement, it is nationally under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture; the national organiser under the Ministry is Capt. George Robinson, a man of wide experience in all parts of the world, and, moreover, one who obviously has the welfare of the children very near his Applications addressed to him at the Ministry of Agriculture will always produce a ready reply to any request for further information in regard to the movement.

I should like in conclusion to quote a recent saying by H.R.H. the Duke of York which expresses a truth it would be well if we all realised more clearly—"Look after the children and the country will look after itself." E.G.S.

THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN BIRTHDAY FESTIVAL

GREAT Cathedral, thronged to its dim-seen walls; below, a multitude of men and women standing tense and rigid in their close packed ranks; above, a mighty cloud of witnesses, un-numbered and unseen, clear eyed and joyous; the whole caught up by the vitalising spirit of God, mightily at work in men's hearts—such is the setting for the central act of our first Birthday Festival and Thanksgiving in Newcastle Cathedral on May 4.

All eyes turn towards a little company of men raised above the level of the sea of faces that surround them. Each man there is a chosen representative and has his part to play—some are banner bearers, holding aloft their Toc H tokens; others carry Rushlights, uplifted shoulder-high; Sir William Campion, our Lamplighter, is there, and Mr. Ramsay, who controls our Councils; there, too, are the Toc H Padres, standing sentinel around the Forster Lamp, the Parent Lamp of Australia, from whose loins have sprung the five strong sons, new won to manhood—Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and Newcastle.

A moment since, the Forster Lamp, close companied by Old Guard of veterans and Young Guard of Scouts, has been brought from its glorious shrine in the Warriors' Chapel with all due pomp and circumstance and enthroned upon the dais. "This is the Forster Lamp, the Parent Lamp of Toc H Australia, from which all Lamps and Rushlights throughout the Commonwealth will be lit. Representatives of the first five Australian Groups to achieve Branch status are present with us this evening, with their newly awarded Lamps of Maintenance. I would therefore beg of your Excellency to light them in our name from this flame that goes not out among us—the living memorial of These our Brethren who, by laying down their lives in the cause of humanity, have kindled anew in the heart of every man the embers of the undying fire." Thus speaks the Federal Padre, and Sir William Campion, with lighted taper, faces the Lampbearers, who mount the dais one by one, upholding their Lamp on bended knee until all five have received their baptism of fire.

"Light!" says Horace Crotty, the Dean, and the heart of that vast throng misses a beat as the great Cathedral is plunged in swift and utter darkness. A virile, vibrant, all-pervading silence grips the crowd. The scene is set when young men see visions and old men dream dreams; when by divine alchemy the cold, damp clay of earthly doubts and fears is transformed into the pure gold of knightly aspirations and the consecration to a high endeavour. Gone is the group on the dais. No longer are there Lamps and banners held by men: the great darkness is the black wall of despair, stabbed in a dozen places, wounded unto death—and through each rapier wound one sees the glorious Light beyond. Here is Death being swallowed up in Victory, there is the power of Darkness melting before "the Light that never more shall fade." Each stab of light, as the murk around it dissolves, becomes a window; behind each window hovers a face—no mortal men are these, but the faces of those who grow not old. But for the mist in the eyes one could see more clearly that it is Tom and Dick and Harry whom we loved.

Seen through the darkness above their heads are golden Lamps and names of towns and cities gleaming bright, towns we know so well in their earthly guise, but scarce thought of as being built anew beyond the veil—and who can say how many unseen eyes among that thronging cloud of Elder Brethren, seeing their own beloved city thus represented, thought upon the travail of their souls and were satisfied?

For a moment we gaze through those windows of light and glimpse the serried ranks of Elder Brethren and the trailing clouds of glory. To them we pledge our faith anew. "We will remember you," we said, and in our hearts we vowed that never more shall darkness wrest from us the heritage of light thus trustfully bequeathed. The vision fades, but the consecration

remains and finds full throated expression in the Working Members' Hymn, the little gem that Tubby wrote last year:—

He that me seeks shall now be sought, Surrendered here I stand, A truant eager to be taught His purpose for my hand.

Life like an unencumbered flood
Leaps to the sea and sky.
At last beyond the slough of mood
Master—Thy man am I.

Other hymns are sung, great waves of music and emotion; and the well-known words of the Toc H Litany echo their response in every heart. Then our Lamplighter speaks to us, wise simple words, calling us to humble, generous service on the highest plane. Bunyan's Pilgrim Hymn we chorus as the great procession files out of church behind the double Cross of Ypres, and stands beneath the stars for the parting benediction.

Then follows the Family gathering in the Toc H rooms. There are the plates and tea-cups. Sir William Campion speaks to us again, and holiness and humour reign benignly. Then comes the Dean in response to a call for a "few words." He said "the great scene we had witnessed probably struck us first as a joy and an achievement; but, looking deeper, it was really an awful responsibility representing something to be lived out. It was the flame of a great purpose we had seen lit that night. His mind went back to J. H. Jowett's great sermon at Westminster in May, 1918, on the 'Dynamics of Endurance.' The great preacher had spoken of the 'slow hard' stage of the war, he had told them of the threefold dynamics of endurance (1) the mountains of rectitude, (ii) the hills of communion, (iii) a vitalising past. So it was with us in Toc H. We too had come to the slow, hard part of the business, and ours too was just 'the glory of going on.' The same threefold dynamic would be ours. The mountains of rectitude—the great flaming purpose of Toc H was a righteous one. The 'hills of communion '-the Elder Brother was behind us, and dare we lean too lightly on the Lord Christ? Ours, too, was the vitalising past, for in Toc H week by week we touch the quickening bones of the living dead. The problem always was 'to walk and not to faint,' and there was only one secret of that—'They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up on wings like eagles; they shall run and not be weary; they shall walk and not faint."

Three little personal touches must fill in the gaps in the picture of the Festival. As the procession is mustering in the Close, out of the darkness comes a rugged, homely figure, hatless, travel-stained and breathless; there is no time to do more than clasp hands before the procession moves off, but throughout the service there sits in the Dean's stall one who was churchwarden of the "Upper Room" and who travelled 300 miles or more by canoe and horse and boat from his far-off wooden shack in Canada for the joy of being with Tubby for one short stage of our journey across the Rockies: of such is built the persistence of Toc H.

Among the many who carried the symbols of Toc H in the happy ceremonial of the Lamplighting—young men for the most part, clear of eye and straight of limb—are two sons of the Family who can muster but one eye and three legs between them. One limps along under his own steam. The other, a blind digger led by his cobber, bears aloft with shining face the light he gave his eyes to kindle and will see no more himself: of such is built the courage of Toc H.

The last night of the Festival; a group of tired men are grouped round the piano in the Toc H rooms—visions of Talbot House—some of them are waiting for their train that goes about the

time the first pink arrow of dawn steals across the sky. The others are greathearts of Newcastle playing host. Upon them has been the stress of many weeks' preparation; upon them has been the strain of the past three days of hectic celebration. Not a face there that isn't white and drawn with fatigue, not a nerve or sinew that isn't aching to relax (one man at least saw no bed the night before); but such hospitality knows no breaking strain and the last impression of the Birthday Festival is of that same band of tired, weary men waving their friendship at the retreating train: of such is built the fellowship of Toc H.

PAT LEONARD.

HARRY ELLISON IN CANADA

OTHING has been heard in these pages, and little by anyone at Headquarters, of "Uncle" Harry and Mrs. Ellison since they sailed from Liverpool for Canada on board S.S. Montrose on Friday, May 13. They went as ambassadors of Toc H and L.W.H., not only to survey the ground (first broken by Tubby in 1922, visited by Tubby and Pat in 1925, and for some months in 1925–1926 tended by Sawbones) but to help in the capture of further territory for Toc H. A long letter from "Uncle" Harry to the Hon. Administrator, written from Toronto on July 7, shows that he has been very active and that definite plans are under weigh. Here are some extracts:—

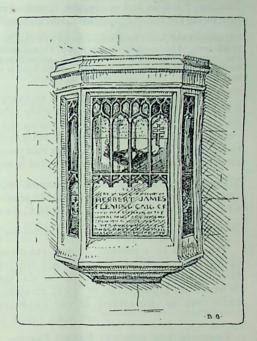
"At MONTREAL Tony Grant (Rev. A. V. Grant, the General Secretary's brother) had come into town for the whole week that I was there, and was a perfect brick in driving me everywhere. I had two regular meetings with the Group, a particularly nice lot of fellows, and they have taken up the idea of an Autumn Campaign very keenly. . . . The upshot is that they are forming a Campaign Committee, composed of leading men in the Group, together with a certain number of carefully co-opted leading men from the City itself. . . . The idea is to try for four or five meetings in Montreal itself, which is a colossal place, far bigger than I had dreamt of, a population of one million, of whom about 800,000 are said to be French. . . . They are hoping to arrange two other meetings in the Province of Quebec, one in QUEBEC itself and the other at SHERBROOKE, down South on the United States border. They will also probably work an OTTAWA meeting through their committee, though Ottawa is not actually in the Province. . . . At Ottawa, Hepburn (the Rev. C. G.) was a perfectly priceless friend, as Tony Grant had been. I was there for two days only, but they were useful ones. The Chief of Staff of the Canadian Military Forces has promised their co-operation with regard to meetings, and-perhaps best of all-one Fred James, the Assistant Government Director of Publicity, and a man who did Tubby's publicity for him four years ago, flung himself at me with the offer to prepare and put through all the necessary publicity for the proposed campaign. I am told, right and left, that . . . such publicity is absolutely necessary if men here are in any way 'to sit up and take notice.' . . ."

"We have a perfectly splendid lot of men in the Branch and on the Executive in this place (TORONTO), and they are taking up the Campaign idea with great keenness. They insist that they must have a special Canadian pamphlet, as we did in South Africa, and we are taking steps to get this drafted and approved. The main difficulty which everyone seems to see out here is that this country has, for many years, been deluged with societies having comradeship and service as their motto, and in that way it is an entirely different proposition from any other country, except, perhaps, the States. Our main object at the moment is to try and work out, in a presentable form, the special contribution which Toc H can make above and beyond these other organisations. I have no doubt that this can be done, but still we must not hope for too great a rush towards Toc H—if only for this reason... No more for the moment. We leave for WINNIPEG in five days' time, and I probably may not write again until we get to VANCOUVER somewhere about the first week in July.... Ever so many greetings to the brethren and to yourself, from yours as ever,

THE HERBERT FLEMING LAMP

VERYONE who was present in the Manchester Free Trade Hall at the Birthday Festival last year, will remember how the whole audience rose to its feet as the silver Lamp, borne by the Chaplain General to the Forces, was lit in memory of Herbert Fleming; the Prince of Wales himself rose to light it, for he too had been numbered in that great circle of men of all kinds touched by Herbert. The Lamp itself has had a fitting history. Sent by Toe H, at the

invitation of the Government, to the British Empire Exhibition, and there lit by the Queen, its little flame had illuminated day and night the grand total of 947,105 Elder Brethren at the foot of the Empire Roll of Honour. Returning when Wembley closed, to a temporary resting-place on the long Board Room table at Headquarters, it was next lit, with the members of the Central Executive standing round it, because Herbert Fleming's chair at their meeting was empty. And now it has been received in its permanent resting-place, to be lit again year by year on Armistice Day in memory of the 947,000 Elder Brethren, and on November 17, a few days later, in memory of Herbert's own Birthday among them: perhaps this great host, many of whom knew him, would have chosen no hand more readily than Herbert's to bear their Lamp. Its resting-place, too, is most fitting: the Royal Army Chaplain's Department, custodians of the Lamp, saw that it must belong without doubt to one place-the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. For Herbert had loved "the Shop " quite specially among the many men and things he so much loved, had served it long, and had closed his eyes at the end, surrounded by the



circle of his old friends, upon "the Shop's "classic battle in which year by year he delighted

The dedication of the Lamp in the Chapel of the R.M.A. took place at the parade service. on the morning of June 19. Herbert's brother and sisters sat in the front; a hundred Toc H members had taken the seats reserved for them in the centre of the Chapel; the band was heard leading the parade up to the doors; the gentlemen-cadets marched in and filled the seats behind our members; the Chaplain General (Dr. A. C. E. Jarvis), in his scarlet robes, with the Padre to the R.M.A. (Rev. D. B. L. Foster) and Tubby, followed the choir up the aisle; and the service began with the Psalm "I was glad when they said unto me; 'We will go into the house of the Lord.'" This was followed by a "Litany of leadership" to which the fine congregation of youth, called to lead men in the Army or through Toc H, made response. The Chaplain General, standing on the chancel step, then offered the Lamp to the R.M.A., recalling how Herbert Fleming had served it, and how also he had "lost his heart to Toc H and often said that when his day of retirement came he would be 'Toc H for keeps.'" The Commandant of the R.M.A. (Major-General H. D. de Pree) rose from the front row of the congregation and, in a sentence, accepted the Lamp, and then, with the Chaplain General, the Padre and Tubby, turned to the shrine in the chancel wall where the Lamp stood, covered by the Union Jack. The Commandant

unveiled it, the Chaplain General lit it, dedicated it and conducted the ceremony of "Light," which was followed by this prayer:—

O Lord of all good life, let Thine all-hallowing hand be laid upon this shrine, through which light shines. So let Thy light be seen through our fives. Make Thou the life of him, Thy servant, whom Thou didst take suddenly to Thyself, a heritage whereby new life may come to many men in many lands. Through the passion and victory of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen.

After more prayers Tubby, too much moved to speak freely, read his sermon on Herbert Fleming, "soldier and sportsman, friend of man, and man of God." And then the congregation stood for this "Prayer of Re-dedication":—

O blessed Lord Jesus Christ, who didst bid Thy disciples stand with their loins girt and their lamps burning, be with us at this hour. Here we dedicate ourselves to Thee anew. Help us to gird up our loins to run the race that is set before us with redoubled vigour and fresh vision. Teach us how to trim our Lamps that they may not burn dim. Guide us to the constant recollection that the candle of the Lord is the spirit of man. And by Thy risen power make us a power in this place, for Thine own merit's sake. Amen.

The shrine itself is a very beautiful and simple piece of work, designed by Major E. F. Tickell, R.E., an officer on the staff at Woolwich. An "oriel" of white stone, built out of the chancel wall, holds the bronzed traceried grille: the centre bar of the grille, fitted with a lock, lifts out to admit the Lamp. On the side panel to the right are the arms of Ypres, in silver and enamel, to represent Toc H, and on the other side panel the badge of the Royal Army Chaplains' Department with its motto. The centre panel is engraved with this inscription in bold letters:—

To the Glory of God and in memory of HERBERT JAMES FLEMING, C.M.G., C.F., who was Chaplain of the Royal Military Academy from 1911-1914 & 1918-1922, & DIED WHILE WATCHING THE R.M.A. v. R.M.C. Rugby Football Match on 17th November, 1926.

On the wall inside the shrine and behind the Lamp itself another bronze plate is thus inscribed:

THIS LAMP OF MAINTENANCE WAS PRESENTED TO THE ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT BY TOC H IN PROUD THANKSGIVING FOR THE LIFE AND EXAMPLE OF HERBERT FLEMING, HONORARY ADMINISTRATIVE PADRE 1923-1926. IT WAS LIT IN HIS MEMORY AT THE 11TH BIRTHDAY FESTIVAL OF TOC H AT MANCHESTER BY H.R.H. EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, ON 11TH DECEMBER, 1926 & DEDICATED IN THIS CHAPEL BY THE CHAPLAIN GENERAL TO THE FORCES.

"LET YOUR LIGHT SO SHINE BEFORE MEN."

Everyone who ever met Herbert Fleming will feel that his memorial is in the right place, and that, as a burning light, it is of the right kind. May one generation of gentlemen-cadets after another pass out to receive their commissions with a touch of his spirit upon them! And to us he is "Toc H for keeps."

B. B.

A CRUSADER'S WEAPON

Christ, the Lord of Good Life. Industrial Christian Fellowship. 144 pp. 18.

THIS useful set of notes for speakers at "Church Crusades," issued by the I.C.F., has now been revised in the light of actual experience in facing the commonest difficulties of the "man in the street." The syllabus is arranged to cover the addresses of at least three speakers each day in a fortnight's crusade; it ranges over the first principles of the Christian life and their application in conduct, personal, industrial and international. Everyone who believes, with Jimmy Burford (see p. 272), that all life, economic and religious, is one, and that it is the duty of a Toc H member so to live, ought to find this little book really useful. We can picture it as a basis for study-circle or debate in Toc H: its contents, form and price fit it admirably for such a purpose.

B. B.

THREE MORE CONFERENCES

I .- The First Pilots' Conference, May 22.

HE office of Pilot arises out of a discussion at the Staff Conference last summer on the subject, so difficult and so constantly debated, of dealing with the slack member subject, so difficult and so constantly debated, of dealing with the slack member. The importance of not allowing men to join Toc H until they understood its obligations and unless they gave promise of becoming good members, was realised to be a very great part of the solution. In other words, prevention is better than cure. The appointment by a Branch or Group of a Pilot, an instructor of intending members, able to report on their progress and to recommend them for election, was therefore advised, and the idea is gradually making headway. While there are probably not more than half a dozen Pilots as yet in office in the largest (the London Federation) area, Pilots of nineteen Branches and Groups in the Midlands (East Midlands and West Midlands Areas) came together at Mark VI, Birmingham, for a Conference, the first of its kind, on May 22. They represented Bardon Hill, Birmingham, Coalville, Coventry, Grantham, Handsworth, Hinckley, Learnington, Leicester, Loughborough, Melton Mowbray, Northampton, Nottingham, Rugby, Stafford, Walsall, Wednesfield, West Bromwich, West Malvern. The two Area Padres, Frank Spurway (Birmingham) and A. L. Siderfin (Leicester) and the West Midlands "Navigator," LES ABDY, were present. R. C. GRANT (General Secretary) took the chair.

In opening the Conference Spurway said that the Pilot was the interpreter of Toc H, both to those already in the brotherhood and to those seeking to enter. Every Pilot and indeed every member of Toc H should be able to give a coherent answer when asked "What is Toc H?" The Science of Johnastery was developing but the science of Pilotage was as important and difficult, for its purpose was to see that those who joined Toc H did so with a real knowledge.

1. Securing contait with the new-comer: HIBBENS (Nottingham) assumed the new-comer to be a man who had just reached the edge of Toc H, not a total outsider. A Branch had a family centre, and a more loosely knit body round it, with a certain number of men just on the edges. The Pilot's first job was to offer a means of attachment, something with a "pull" in it, to these "outside edge" people. A visitor must not be made to feel a stranger because the family was too much occupied with itself—his contact must be with the Toc H family, not a merely personal friendship with a member.

In discussion some of the points made were:—Every member should be ready to spare a couple of minutes to welcome the new-comer; the introducer of the new-comer should look after him, with the Pilot ready to help; visitors who came with no intention of seeking membership should not be pressed; if a visitor did not come again, the Pilot should make enquiries of his introducer.

2. The needs of the recruit: HARDY (Stafford) analysed recruits into six main types—The "Public School Boy" type, whose contribution was the team spirit but who needed a wider vision of men beyond his own class; The "Society Butterfly" type, not often interested in Toc H, loved widely but somewhat lowly; what he wanted was an appreciation of the spiritual worth of fellowship; The "Manual Worker" type, who brought to the family a shrewd and plain point of view but often lacked deep thinking; he could be taught the value of thinking things out for himself; The "Elderly Business Man" type, who could offer the gift of experience and in return catch some of the high-hearted happiness of the younger members; The "Student" type, who needed plenty of time to work quietly and plenty of noise to rag in; his job for Toc H should be mainly recreational; The "Latent Member" type, who was already imbued with the ideals of Toc H but has not developed them; probably his greatest need would be fellowship.

In discussion one Branch found it difficult to reach the Public School type, another the Working Man. The chairman added that, though "types" had been described, men could not be treated on a pattern: the Pilot must know his men as individuals.

3. The second visit of a prospetlive recruit: HIBBENS (Nottingham) thought that a visitor should be definitely introduced to the history and traditions of Talbot House when he came again, and the influence of the Upper Room should be made clear to him. The period of his probation began from the time when a new-comer took an interest in Toc H. In Nottingham the average probation was three months, and a man was passed for membership only after the Padre and Johnaster had reported on him to the Branch Executive.

In discussion Birmingham said their maximum probation was six months: if a probationer was not elected in that time, his form was destroyed, but he could apply again. The Pilot's job was the complete education of the probationer; on the service side he must stress the real sacrifice involved; on the spiritual side the fact that Toc H was not a new religion—"Toc H is my religion" was too often said by members.

4. Ways and means of knowing man-power: Ashby (Rugby) said it was difficult to assess the probable worth of a man to the Branch; the Pilot's task was to find out what the man thought of Toc H and what he was prepared to give to it. Three methods of finding out could be used—the printed questionnaire (of little use, except to the Johnaster), the personal talk, and observation.

In discussion Northampton said that the probationer should not be given the impression that the only reason for joining Toc H was to do jobs; Coalville linked up a probationer with a member, giving them a job to do together; the Chairman said that the Pilot should know, before he finished, what a candidate thought of Toc H, of himself, of social questions, of service, of religion.

5. Passing the probationer to the Padre: MILTON (Hinckley) said the Pilot should teach the probationer that the Padre was his friend, and should put them into real contact at an early stage.

In discussion Spurway said that the Pilot could, at first, do a great deal of the Padre's job; the Chairman said that, though the Padre or Johnaster could hold the office of Pilot, this was not desirable—if the Padre was absent from meetings much of his work would fall on the Pilot.

- 6. Passing the probationer to the Johnaster: "Jock" (Leicester) thought that the probationer should be given a job from the outset of his contact with Toc H, and that Pilot and Johnaster should work hand in hand. The first job should be a light one, but no slacking should be allowed.
- 7. Final relations with the probationer before initiation: Gerrington (Wednesfield) said that by the time the Pilot had reached a footing of real intimacy with the probationer he would have discovered what appeal Toc H was making, and how the candidate was reacting to the Johnsster's guidance. The Pilot's job was to stand by his man in all things, to help him at meetings, and to make him feel that his opinions and work were needed.

In discussion the Chairman thought that a candidate for membership should be judged by his intentions and not only by results. If a man were doing his best, however badly, he ought to be admitted. Siderfin stressed the spirit of service, and not merely the job, as the test. Northneyman urged that the candidate's proposer and seconder should remember their responsibility in the matter.

8. Dealing with recruits collectively: DARKE (Birmingham) said recruits could be dealt with collectively, i.e., by talks at Branch meetings and by courses of lectures. Last autumn Birmingham had held a course for recruits on Toc H, viz., i. Origin and early history; ii. Development; iii. History and significance of the Lamp; iv. Service; v. The family spirit; vi. The Rule of

life; vii. Mysticism. Every member should possess and read Toc H literature, and a library for probationers should be formed, which should contain books on social subjects, religion, etc., for general use also. (It was agreed that a list of such books should be drawn up and issued to Pilots.)

SIDERFIN distrusted lectures; Les ABDY said that their value lay in the discussion afterwards—they were rather study-circles than lectures.

9. The Pilot's relation to full members: MERRY (Coventry) said the Pilot should discover the full member who needed his help. He would have to tackle various difficult cases—the man who came to meetings but did no job, and the man who did a job but came to no meetings.

The CHAIRMAN did not think that the Pilot could undertake the reform of slack members; he might be asked to take charge of General members attached to his Branch.

- no. The Pilot's relations to his brother officers: It was hard to define where the Pilot's work ended and the Johnaster's began. The Pilot must see that the necessity of doing jobs was not overvalued. He should know something of the League of the Lamp of Maintenance, which was "Toc H taken a step further." He ought to co-operate with Area Headquarters, especially in the case of new Groups. He had the final voice on the Executive in the election of members, and must see that candidates were duly considered; he had, as one of his duties, to keep alive the Toc H spirit in the Committee. His office was difficult and would demand sacrifices of him.
- of explaining Christianity from the layman's point of view. He should be well enough educated in spiritual matters to be able to talk to a parson; he should, for instance, read such books as Bruce Barton's A man whom nobody knows, which would help him to interpret Christ in the terms of a layman. If he could lead men to pray he was doing the biggest job he could undertake. He should be a leader with vision, looking through things as they were and seeing them as they should be.

This concluded the agenda. The Chairman said he would not attempt to sum up the whole Conference. Its chief value had been to show how great were the responsibilities of the Pilot.

II. - The Fourth Western Conference, June 11-12

HE Western Conference met for the fourth time in Bristol, and the programme followed tradition, i.e., there was a cricket match at Knowle on Saturday afternoon, supper at Mark IX, followed by the first session in St. Paul's Lecture Room-with Canon HAIGH, kindest of hosts, dropping in before the end to welcome Toc H; on Sunday, Communion services for C. of E. members in the tiny Upper Room of the Mark and for Free Churchmen at Highbury Chapel; a session after breakfast in the beautiful garden of the old Fort, the property of Bristol University, with a glorious outlook over the city; and a tour of the new University Buildings under the guidance of Foster, before lunch. On Sunday evening Padre Frank Spurway preached, and Barkis and Grantibus read the lessons, while Padre Henry Hawkins (who is Lord Mayor's Chaplain) took the service, at St. Mark's, the Lord Mayor's Chapel. In all these events representatives from Bristol, Bath, Exeter, Taunton, Cheltenham "A" and Yeovil took part, while a large "implosion" of 14 members from Bridport, the newest Group in the West, broke into the second session amid applause. The number of delegates was smaller this year than previously: the most noticeable absentees were the Welsh members, engaged during the week in the campaign and the formation of a Toc H Council for Wales which has now given them definite standing as an area of their own. Before the Conference ended the decision was taken to move the Conference next year, when Taunton Branch will, if arrangements can be made, act as hosts. A proposal to hold the Conference half-yearly was negatived.

Leslie Nichols (Bristol) took the chair and opened with the ceremony of "Light." He referred to the change of Area Padre which takes place in July—Henry Hawkins goes to be vicar of Portleven in West Cornwall, and W. H. Maddock, from Durban, takes over (see June Journal p. 240). The first-named then spoke briefly, and introduced his successor to his new "flock." Maddock contrasted the conditions of his forthcoming job with those of one he had left. He referred to the problems of the races in South Africa—the white race, with its internal antagonisms of British and Dutch, the Indian settlers, the "coloured" people of mixed race, and the greatly preponderating population of African natives. He stressed the responsibility of Toc H Branches and Groups at home towards overseas members, who looked to them for support, guidance and inspiration; and he confessed to disappointment with some of the Toc H life he had encountered at home. It was not easy, he said, for many South African members, accustomed to be served in everything by the labour of "inferior" races, to accept the Toc H ideal of personal service. Yet they were doing it—and he instanced the case of half a dozen such men in one Group who were to be found every Sunday morning cheerfully performing the most menial tasks, shaving and cutting the hair of old poor men in an incurable ward.

RONALD GRANT (General Secretary), who had "blown in," fresh (or tired out) from the campaign in Wales, then spoke on *The Pilot*, with references to the recent Pilots' Conference.

HENRY MICHELMORE (Exeter), speaking as Pilot of his Branch, said that he found it most responsible work, to be shared with the member who introduced a new man to Toc H. Their plan in Exeter was to hand a visitor an invitation to the next four meetings of the Branch: if the visitor continued to come, he was, at the third meeting, handed an application form. If he filled this up he was sent on to the Pilot who took him in hand for instruction. Hugh Wilson (Taunton) spoke as Pilot, as well as Secretary, of his Branch. No other Branch or Group present had yet appointed a Pilot, it seemed. In the brief discussion which followed the responsibility of the sponsors who stood for an applicant for membership was stressed; and the Exeter practice of sending the sponsor to hunt up a slack member was noted.

PETER MONIE (Hon. Administrator), who "was on the paper" as the speaker of the evening, began by referring to the building of Toc H in South Africa. He said that the mail from South Africa fully confirmed the fact that Harry Ellison had laid the foundations not only broadly but deeply in all the States; Gilbert Williams was now going round deepening still further and steadying "the good thing thus begun." A miners' organiser from Johannesburg who recently visited Headquarters in London had told them that nothing had succeeded so well as Toc H in bringing together into one society representatives of extreme Labour and of the employers. Peter then turned to his main theme—" Are there any vital ideas on religion which Toe H can contribute?" Some critics had said that Toc H was altogether too religiousand the fact was that some men liked religion up to a point, but objected to it when it threatened to deal with their personal lives. Toe H meant (as G. K. Chesterton has said) "To Change chaps": it ought not to be thought of "in terms of function" (what it actually was doing), so much as in terms of potentiality (what it was capable of doing) for the Kingdom of God. The speaker went on to deal with three "vital ideas" in Toc H, none of which were ecclesiastical or denominational. (1) "The Christian Life is, above all, adventure." Why did Toc H so often sing Bunyan's hymn, "He who would valiant be, let him in constancy follow the Master?" Tubby, when asked, had replied that he knew no other single hymn which so expressed the ideal of every true member. Bunyan's words were strong-Toc H was an adventure, a fight, a job for a man. The member who said to himself "I came from God, I belong to God, I am meant to go back to God and be with Him for ever" had to face life-long adventure. (2) "The Christian life has two sides—the outer life of service, and the inner life in which the soul grows."

As had been said. Too H was a spirit, not an institution; as the Main Resolution put it. " behind things temporal stand the eternal realities "—and it is these realities which mattered supremely. (3) "The inner life is the life of prayer—and prayer is a venture." Many had not learnt what prayer really was—the venture of a soul to find God Almighty. It might involve a great many changes in a man—"it means altering the value of all kinds of things," Dean Inge wrote recently in a newspaper; important things might come to seem trivial, and disregarded things all-important: lives might have to be turned upside down. Prayer was a venture of joy—the joy of battle. What had this to do with Toc H? Toc H was not only a fellowship of service but a challenge to prayer. We were not called to save our own souls, but to fight for "the setting up of God's Kingdom in the wills of men "-and how could we find out what that kingdom was without prayer? Some men maintained that "picty," an interest in religion, would prejudice service rather than help it. It was true that a little religion sometimes made men selfish, but real religion must always serve—there was no conflict between unselfish prayer and unselfish service. But if Toc H mean "to change chaps," it must go on changing them continually. A man could not stand still; a Branch and Group which did not advance was going back. Headquarters was learning to measure the value of a Branch or Group, not "in terms of function" but of potentiality, not so much by its achievement as by the direction in which it was going—not by how well it was doing its job, but by the fact that it was doing it better to-day than a month or six months ago. These, then, were three vital ideas about religion with which Toc H was concerned. And Toc H was not original: it took well-known, simple ideas and brought them home to men.

The delegates adjourned to Mark IX where HENRY HAWKINS took family prayers in the Chapel.

SUNDAY: SECOND SESSION.

HENRY MICHELMORE took "the chair," seated on the grassy slope of the Old Fort garden in hot sunshine. "JIMMY" BURFORD (Bristol, late of Mark XI, Leicester, Agent of the I.C.F., formerly a coal-miner) gave a talk on Toc H and Social Questions, which held his audience in a way none of them is likely to forget. It had a fire, a natural humour, a sincerity and a happiness of phrase which must be lost in any brief summary. He opened with a charming picture of his own return one day from the mine to his cottage on the hill, "the dearest spot of ground in the world." Looking through the window before he entered, he saw his little girl playing at "school"; she had ranged before her the old dog and its puppy (the "bad boy" of the school), her dolls and her Teddy bear, and was teaching them. Jimmy opened the door noiselessy and stood, unseen, beside her; he stretched out his hands so that the shadow of them fell on her face; she tried to brush the shadow away; at last she looked up and saw him, a little startled; then she ran to him and buried her face in his jacket. "And who did you think it was?" asked Jimmy. "You goo-goo goblin daddy," she replied, "I didn't fink-I jumped." "The world to-day," the speaker went on, "is full of shadows-and people don't think, they jump." Mankind always had two main interests—economic and religious; to get a living and to understand living; the means of living—and the meaning of living; the what and why of life. Over both there was a cloud. There was no safety nor satisfaction in the economic sphere, in the national or international relations of men to one another; and over religion there seemed to many, as compared to other ages, to be a shadow—the disturbing influence of modern criticism on the Bible, of modern research and scientific discovery on belief, of modern life on church-going, etc. And in both spheres, the economic and the religious, men jumped nowadays-they were "jumpy."

Too H was concerned with both the economic and the religious interest. Were the two interests, indeed, connected? Let them turn to what was thought on that point a long time ago, to what Moses told his people—"Beware . . . lest, when thou hast eaten and art full,

and hast built goodly houses and dwelt therein . . . then thy heart be lifted up and thou forget the Lord thy God. . . . But thou shalt remember the Lord thy God, for it is He that giveth thee power to get wealth" (Deut. viii). This was a warning that economic riches were not man's but God's; if men forgot that they perished. And the forgetfulness and disaster of the people of Moses was recorded—"They forgat God their Saviour . . . and went a-whoring with their own inventions . . . and they that hated them were lords over them" (Psalm evi). "They made a calf in Horeb": "They built a mill in Lancashire—a-whoring with their own inventions"—might not men some day look back on the Industrial Revolution and thus relate it to much misery in the nineteenth century? The speaker used an interesting example of the connection (and confusion) of the economic and religious interests—that of slavery in America. Reformers had preached that slavery was immoral, and their hearers had taken no action; but when the cheap products of slave labour in the Southern States began to flood the Northern States to the detriment of manufacturers, then the North saw that something was wrong and joined battle, to the hymn of John Brown's body, on the moral issue. Economic pressure had moved them where the preachers had failed.

Aristotle had said that "men are quite prepared to discuss things, but not the nature of things." Men to-day were ready to put things right, but they wouldn't ask what the things really were—they would deal with the means of life but not the meaning. They didn't want to think—they just jumped. Jesus Christ had linked closely together economic well-being and religious intensity: He had spoken of food and raiment, the economic necessities, and had said: "Your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of these things . . . Seek ye first the Kingdom of God, and all these things shall be added unto you." Francis Thompson in the Hound of Heaven had described how a man might occupy himself with all kinds of things in order to try to escape God. But God pursued him always and in the end overtook him:—

Is my gloom, after all,
Shade of His hand, outstretched caressingly?
"Ah, fondest, blindest, weakest,
I am He Whom thou seekest!
Thou dravest love from thee, who dravest Me."

Economic well-being and religious intensity must be connected, because all life was one, and all life belonged to God. "We, His men, are called upon to bring out the Toc H spirit in all the relationships of life."

THE CHAIRMAN, who was certainly justified in breaking a Toc H rule by thanking Burford, said that the Four Points of the Compass provided a summary of their duty in economics and religion—to think fairly, to love widely, to witness humbly, to build bravely. The fundamental difficulty was that, though they knew that to be true, most of them did not believe it in their heart of hearts. An interesting discussion followed, but limits of time made it rather fragmentary. One member referred to an unworthy parade of Christian motive in business in order to increase profits; another maintained that "good" management meant good wages and good profits. Grantibus, from experience in Africa, said that there was no solution of the difficult native question except Christian dealing: "the native is a child and you must love children." Foster expressed his faith in the growing generation of the present day as he met it among his students, and was optimistic about the bright future. Burford, replying to this last speaker, said that England to-day was neither bright, not dark, but very mixed. Evils existed that must be attended to. Against the hopeful University student he set the out-of-work's child, as he had seen him in Bristol—"It is not God's will that one of these little ones should perish." They must set to work here and now. For "there is only one world, only one 'you.'"

So an inspiring session ended.

III .- Kent Members at Biggin Hill, June 4.

JOINT Conference of Cudham, West Kent, Keston, Otford and Sevenoaks members was held at Biggin Hill on Saturday, June 4. In the afternoon Major P. A. Slessor (Keston) took the chair. He emphasised the value of frequent visits by H.Q. staff and periodical conferences among Branches and Groups. In dealing with the Propagation of Toe H in country districts (the subject of the session) he said that fellowship, a difficult matter in a scattered country area, should be put in the first place; that more publicity was necessary to dispel mistaken ideas about Toc H in people's minds; and to persuade them that this thing was out for no motive but to help others; that the spiritual foundation of Toc H was not easy to propagate by material means; that the crux of the problem was to attract the younger men. With regard to publicity, he thought the Journal should be widely read, but it was expensive: the Women's Institutes' magazines at 2d. might be copied. Gentry (Cudham) said they had to deal with two kinds of people—the real country folk and town people living in the country. They met with every difficulty in trying to create a spirit of fellowship in the country—distance, bad roads etc., and rivalries between individuals and societies. The Chairman recommended the Rura Community Councils and Toc H as the antidotes to these rivalries.

QUINT (the youngest member of the Keston Group) said that, in his experience, young men seemed to think Toc H was a Church which "was run by parsons and was all religion."

Padre O'Loughlin (Cudham) warned them not to disparage Toc H because it was not yet a perfect instrument. The great things which had moved the world had seemed ineffective for a long time, but pioneers had hammered away. They were pioneers of a great movement; they would not see the fruits of their labour in a perfect Toc H, but, if they remained faithful, they could make the instrument, bit by bit, line by line, perfect for their descendants. If men said they were a religious body, of course they were. He did not really know what "highbrow" meant, but he was certain that a man who lived "highbrow" had not the stuff in him to make a good Toc H member. It was no use ignoring the differences between classes and individuals, but there was a "community of honour" and they must start by getting at the good in all people. Some people before the War had said there was no good in the youth of the land—but when war came, youth had shown an example of gallantry and patience which shamed all reproach. The same spirit was in boys to-day, but their job was to show the boys the battle in front of them, the cause to which they could contribute for the honour of the world.

Dore (Otford) said that it was easy to convince older men about Toc H; younger men wanted to know what was to be had in it apart from fellowship and service, and a simple pamphlet explaining its objects should be printed. (Who will volunteer to write it? Some of us have tried many times.—Ed.) He was sure the young manhood of the countryside would respond to a call to service; but they must make Toc H attractive, for youth would also be served. Newman (Keston) said the only inducement to young men to join Toc H would be some form of amusement; it was hard to understand the principles. Collins (Johnaster of Northampton) disagreed—the only way to get hold of young men was to make them work, to give them a definite job; in Northampton men were continually "bothering him for jobs." The Keston Padre supported this view.

At the evening session Shoeten Sack (West Kent, Secretary of the Kent Rural Community Council) spoke on Co-operation between town and country Branches. He said that people who lived in villages were firmly convinced that Toc H had an immense future before it in the countryside, and that it already needed some form of county organisation. Tubby, in summing up, said that young fellows wanted adventure, more than amusement. The whole secret of governing men was to give them a sense of responsibility: that was the Christian way. A social and family prayers closed the Conference.

NEWS FROM BRANCHES AND GROUPS

London Federation

North-Western District

At the District Committee meeting held on May 16 the report and accounts for the first year's working were given. Whilst the Harrow Group have come into being, Barnet and Highgate have been transferred to the Northern District. New "Gropes" are likely to be formed at Willesden Green and Hendon. In both cases it is hoped to make a start in the early autumn with talks on Toc H. Names and addresses of people interested should be sent to and further information may be obtained from: -A. V. Anderson, 10, Brenthurst Road, N.W.10 (for Willesden Green) or M. S. Snell, 15, Fitzroy Square, W.1 (for Hendon) or John Mallet, Toc H Mark I, 24, Pembridge Gardens, W.2 (Park 5686). The fourth District Guest-night will be held on Thursday, October 6, at Hampstead and further information will be issued as soon as possible.

HARROW Group have secured the use of a very convenient meeting place—The Foresters' Hall, Crown Street, Harrow-on-the-Hill. By invitation of Mr. Alan S. Walker the Group met at a Scout camp fire in Harrow Weald Park on June 13 and instead of a speaker, a tour of the grounds and house took place. The great variety of trees and birds and the design of the House were extremely interesting and the members thoroughly enjoyed the pleasant surroundings. It is hoped during July to arrange a visit to some neighbouring country group such as Radlett or St. Albans. Meetings: July 11 at Stewart's Field and July 25 at the Foresters' Hall.

WILLESDEN had an interesting talk about "Palestine" from Herbert Cook (Hampstead Branch) on Sunday, June 12. The Group has recently been successful in raising no less than £44 16s. 1d. for the blind on a recent Geranium Day, and is providing the stewards for the carnival for Willesden Hospital on July 9. Meetings: July 5 at Donnington Road, Harlesden, by invitation of Mr. Stern;

Sunday, July 24 at St. Luke's Hall, Station Road.

MARK VII are slowly recovering from painters and paperers and are again in a fit state to receive visitors after a month in a state of chaos. At a general meeting held on May 12, M. S. Snell was elected Branch Secretary and B. C. M. Bomford, Johnaster, Phil Toy having returned to his home at Derby and Freddie Domone, after three years hard labour with the Branch, taking up an abode at Barnet. Forthcoming events: July 14, Ladies' Night, speaker Miss Rachael Heath, "Brown Owl"; July 21, Rev. Morris Morris on "Evolution"; Saturday and Sunday, July 23 and 24, Branch Camp at New Barnet.

HAMPSTEAD are being entertained by the Radlett Branch on Thursday, July 7, this being their last summer fixture.

During the summer, GOLDERS GREEN have been meeting monthly on the second Tuesday at St. Alban's Hall. At the meeting held on May 10, the Area Padre was the speaker and the possibilities of extension and expansion in the district were discussed.

Eastern District

TOWER HILL.—All our spare man-power and more besides will shortly be involved "right up to the neck" in jobs, as a result of two recent East London S.O.S.'s. We are responding to an appeal from "Missions to Seamen" for gifts of clothing for distribution to a very large family of hard-up seamen, who, on account of age or infirmities are unable to follow a sea-life any longer. We are assured that "no stiffs will handle any clothes that turn up." A Boy's Club "on the rocks" for want of leadership will claim our spare time and man-power in the future. A recent experiment of a family "musical evening" was felt to be thoroughly justified.

COLIN.

South-Eastern District

GREENWICH are helping every Sunday at Ward Services in the Seamen's Hospital.

On Sunday, June 12, the Group entertained Mr. Edgar Wallace, the author, who is a native of Greenwich, to tea.

SIDCUP held an "all night" ramble last month, visiting the Underground and the Westminster Gazette.

SYDENHAM held an enjoyable Guestnight on May 23, when about 80 were present, including members of New June, Lewisham, Bellingham, Bromley (Toc H and L.W.H.), Dulwich, Sidcup, Croydon and Norwood. A meeting was held at St. Michael's Hall on June 21 to consider the possibility of forming a Group of "Toc-Emmas." Miss Macfie came down and addressed prospective members.

South-Western District

S.W. District Jobmasters' Meeting: At this, a typical District Johmasters' meeting, held at H.Q., Queen Anne's Gate, various questions were discussed, e.g., i. The question of the 17-year old member, which was not really found a practical difficulty. ii. Getting hold of the "corner fellow." It was agreed that it was easy to step into the street and invite him into a Toc H meeting, but that there was nothing in most Toc H meetings to hold him. Roping him in might lead to the formation of a Club for this type of man, but not to an increase of Toc H membership. iii. Camps and holiday work. The value of "mixed" camps, under proper arrangements, was discussed, but the difficulties seemed insuperable at present. With regard to getting hold of young men on holiday a resolution was passed "that the district be asked to consider forming a district camp for the week-end, to which Branches and Groups shall send members accompanied by outsiders (preferably 'corner fellows') in equal numbers." Cycling tours were also suggested; iv. The Summer Conference agenda and the danger of "inwardness" in Branches and Groups were other subjects discussed.

WEYBRIDGE.—The Group steadily progresses. We have taken on some new jobscollecting for the Cottage Hospital contributory scheme is now a quarterly job for some members; a Scout Troop has been formed among crippled lads at St. Martin's Home,

Pyrford; and we are looking after several cases in our area for the Woking Orthopædic Clinic-with L.W.H., now firmly established here, helping us. We have found three camp sites, of which we hope London Branches and Groups will avail themselves. Having found several useful members at Woking we propose to discuss the formation of a Group there, to fill the gap between us and Guildford. Some interesting meetings have been held, and a recent innovation is to discuss once a month an article in the JOURNAL bearing on the Four Points of the Compass. On March 21 Padre Appleton (Mark VII) gave us a new line of thought; Mrs. Layton has spoken on "The League of Nations"; Lock (Bromley) on "Humour;" and there have been talks on "Life and Problems in Nigeria," and on "Public Health."

WEYBLOKE.

London Sports Club

The Camp at Barnet is now open every week-end. Early booking is advisable for all who wish to use the ground, and all applications should be sent to the Camp Secretary, B. C. M. Bomford, 15, Fitzroy Square, W.1.

Rugger Section.—Will members please note the following changes of address: T. B. Beech (Hon. Secretary) to Oakdale, 24, Leicester Road, New Barnet, and J. Mallet and G. H. A. Carmichael to Mark I, 24, Pembridge Gardens, W.2 (Park 5686).

Sports Meeting.—The first meeting of its kind was held, in conjunction with New Barnet Athletic Club, on June 18, on the Toc H Sports Ground. In spite of rather unkind weather, the meeting was voted a big success. The events for Toc H members only were well supported: the winners were: -Team Race for Branches and Groups (Herbert Fleming Memorial Cup): 1st, Mark II (1st team); 2nd, Walthamstow; Individual Winner, G. N. Chard (Mark II). 440 Yards: 1st, J. R. Vernon (Mark II); 2nd, A. Blooman (Mark II). 100 Yards: 1st, J. R. Vernon (Mark II); 2nd, G. Cottrell (Mark VII). Tubby gave away the prizes at the end of the meeting.

CANTERBURY.—We have had some interesting talks recently. Captain Daintree, R.N., C.B.E., came along and spoke to us about "Life saving by rocket apparatus and artificial respiration." Sir Anton Bertram, late Chief Justice of Ceylon, has given us a lecture on "Ceylon," and Mr. C. Coole has amused us with talks on his experiences as official guide to the City of Canterbury. On May 31 we had a ramble to Fordwich, where a crowd of us went on the river, and on June 3 our flying squad visited Dover Group to hear Tubby. A number of members were kept very busy with canteen work at the Kent Scout's Rally, on the Old Park, at Whitsun. There was also a Toc H re-union in the camp on Whit Sunday. A number of our members are at present in camp at Blean, with some of the lads from the Red Triangle Working Lad's Club. On Sunday, June 12, the campers attended evening service in the village church, which is situated in a delightful spot, in the middle of fields. We hope to carry on this camp throughout the summer, and an invitation has been extended to all members of the Boys' Club, as this is a means of keeping the boys together during the summer. WIN.

FOLKESTONE.—Our meetings continue to be well attended and there is plenty of life in the Group. Since our last notes, in addition to our stock jobs, we have assisted at a few events including a Scouts Jamboree. The J.O.C. Club is going well and swimming is now included in its activities, and our Concert Party is getting busy for a show at Shorncliffe Territorial Camp for the Y.M.C.A. Our Padre, Rev. O. R. Slacke, has unfortunately left us and we much regret his departure. The members of the L.W.H. were with us at our last Guest-night and a very enjoyable evening was spent. On June 3, at the invitation of Dover, we again paid them a visit and had the pleasure of greeting Tubby and hearing him give a fine talk on "the Building of Toc H." At our last meeting we had a talk by the Borough Surveyor on "The work at a Dust Destructor" and have

arranged for a tour of inspection of the works at an early date.

C. F. F.

READING.-We have been "all out" during the last few months and have quite a lot to be thankful for: we remember Tubby's visit on May 30 with special gratitudea great evening and a great crowd of members, numbering over 75. The meeting was held in the prospective new H.Q. for Reading, the annexe to St. Laurence's Hall, rooms rented for our own use, which we hope to furnish in Toc H style. Our next "plum" was a talk on "Canada" from Padre Cawley, who came to initiate the L.W.H. Group into Branch status. Toc H is growing in Reading, and our next serious proposition is the formation of a baby Group in the West end of the Our new address is St. Laurence's (Berks Scouts Association), Abbey Walk. Meetings on Tuesdays at 7.45 p.m.

BISCUITEER.

ST. ALBANS.—This Group has made some rather rapid progress in attendances, and jobs, since it moved into its new temporary Headquarters at 26A, George Street, on Mayday. The Herts Musical Festival made a big demand on its personnel for stewards. The Group was represented on various Committees, such as Lodging Houses, Hospital Whit-Monday Sports, and the C.L.B. Sports and Inspection, and an all-day Conference of the problems of youth. It has helped to run two Fetes, one for a School at London Colney, and one for the Waifs and Strays; has supplied two Officers for the C.L.B. and in other ways helped them. A party are gardening weekly at the local Hospital; a box has been provided at the railway station for magazines for the inmates of the Infirmary. Also a small nucleus has been found for a new Group at Park Street and Frogmore. For the first time in its history, the Toc H Banner was carried in the procession in the Abbey on St. Albans day, on Sunday, June 19. Group is now organising a day's outing in the country for a small band of slum children from London, and finding helpers for another fete at Gorehambury.

East Anglian Area

CAMBRIDGE.—Though we have been silent in the JOURNAL for some time, we have been far from inactive. Branch meetings have been held regularly during term and vacation, and Tubby, Barkis, Peter Monie, Hutch and Don Cleland have all passed our threshold. Punt parties have gladdened Grantchester with their presence. At the same time the work of the Branch has progressed, and members have been found all sorts of labour. The Cherryhinton Boys' Club is carrying on well; the boys of the Harvey Goodwin Home are winning fame as boxers under Toc H instructors. Members are continually asked to speak at Boys' Clubs on subjects varying from "The French Revolution" to "Cross-country running." An excellent concert was given in aid of St. Dunstan's: a Toc H concert party has twice visited Chivers' Jam factory at the luncheon interval—and, strange to say, rumour has it that we may be invited a third time. Meetings, during vacation, every Wednesday in the Y.M.C.A., Alexander Street. All visiting Toc H members are welcome.

CLACTON-ON-SEA.—On May 30 the Chairman and Secretary of the Clacton Boy Scouts Association (Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Hirst) visited us, at our invitation, to talk about "Scoutmasters and Scouting": they are seeking fellows to fill vacancies. On Whit Monday

a good number of our fellows and L.W.H. members helped at the Clacton Cottage Hospital fele: a party ran the motor park very well, and some members did humble jobs which really helped to make the show a success. At our weekly meeting on June 8 we listened with great interest to Padre Barton (of Great Holland) telling his experiences in the internment camp at Groningen, Holland, and of his many contacts with men when serving with the "Flying Angel" (Missions to Seamen) before and during the war. The Skipper.

IPSWICH.—Jobs proceed much as usual. Preparations are being made for the Branch effort to meet the promise made for the Headquarter's Fund. The N.S.P.C.C. has asked us to help them with their local effort at the end of June. A good programme is being prepared for the Autumn and Winter Session. Peter Monie has already promised to come, and we have Barkis in Ipswich for a Church Congress meeting in October and hope to see him at a Branch meeting then. Contact has been established with the new Group at Dovercourt. Certain "lads from Felixstowe" gave one of our Padres a shock by turning up at his church the other Sunday morning. A Branch meeting is to be held before this appears to launch L.W.H. in Ipswich. There is some good material available.

East Midlands Area

BELGRAVE (Leicester).—This new Group held its first meeting on April 28, and has decided to meet fortnightly at present. A few Leicester members living in this district are the pioneers, and we have found some keen blokes to join us. Our job at the moment is to find more keen men and get to know what work awaits us here.

PERKY.

NORTHAMPTON.—Our chief item this month is to report the visit of Tubby on May 20—the first time he has been to see us as a Branch, although he told us much of his momentous

visit to Northampton some nine years ago. We spent the whole evening purely as a family gathering: on the following morning at 6.30 a.m. he celebrated Holy Communion for us at our Padre's Church when nearly the whole Branch were present. We appreciate his visit immensely and the memory of it is very pleasurable. During the summer we shall not meet regularly at home but about fortnightly we are going on a ramble together to the neighbouring villages in the evening. On June 1 the Branch (en bloe) took a walk into the country which ended up in a bun

fight in a tea shop at Moulton. The night before, a party of nine of us paid a visit to the Coalville Group and had a thoroughly enjoyable and hearty evening—their skipper is a great man. A Group is being formed at Abington on the outskirts of Northampton and naturally there is considerable interest in the endeavour. They had their first

"pukka" meeting on June 3, when Eric Dawson, a past President of our Branch, spoke on the forming of a Group. On Friday June 17, Siderfin (Leicester) is going to talk to the Abington Group. They have borrowed some church rooms for a meeting place, and they are already doing jobs of work.

R. L. and Bunny.

West Midlands Area

COVENTRY.—The chief event since our last appearance was the visit of Tubby on May 18; he met both Toc H and L.W.H. We have also had an "implosion" from the Rugby Branch, and we attended the Annual Cyclists' Memorial Service at Meriden on May 22. A joint service was held with the L.W.H. on May 29.

RUGBY.—It was a great joy to have Tubby with us on May 19. In the morning he addressed the Upper School, Rugby. He kept the family of Toc H occupied for well over three hours in the evening. A goodly number of members attended the Holy Communion Service the following morning, conducted by Tubby in the Branch Padre's Church. We rejoice at having obtained permanent Headquarters. All hands are busy preparing for the informal opening on June 14: in the near future we hope to have our own Chapel in the building. We are helping with the work of Alexandra Rose Day and have several other jobs in hand.

Jumbo.

STAFFORD.—Too H became a reality in Stafford when the Area Padre (Padre Spurway) handed us the Rushlight on February 9. Following the dedication service, we held our meeting for initiations and the entertainment of visiting members from surrounding Groups and Branches. There were

present several local interested people who thus learnt something of Toc H. Since that time, the Group has been digging itself in, and we have been able to lend a hand with several jobs. Preparations are afoot for a boys' camp in August and a club in the winter. The National Playing Fields Association is also receiving our attention. Weekly meetings take place at the Y.M.C.A. on Fridays at 7.30 p.m. We have started a Group library so that members and probationers may have access to a wide variety of literature, particularly on subjects concerning us in Toc H.

FRIAR TUCK.

WOLVERHAMPTON .-- On May 17 we had a visit from Tubby. We met in the main hall of the Boys' Club, which we are starting in conjunction with Rotary. Community singing put us in the right spirit; our numbers were increased by members from Stafford, Cannock, West Bromwich and Walsall, and also Rotarians. After initiating four new members Tubby spent most of the time in answering questions and giving us hints on running the Boys' Club. We regret very much that our Padre, J. H. Hall, is leaving us for Marchington, and we welcome the Rev. ! R. L. Hodson in his place. Numbers are steadily and carefully increasing, and jobs are D. W. L. giving us a very busy time.

West and South Yorks Area

SUTTON - IN - ASHFIELD.—During the past month we have been preparing for the "rag" in the near future to raise funds for an ambulance car for the town. We are also

trying to form a Swimming Club, with the support of the caretaker of the local baths. Early in the month we had a talk on "Prehistoric man," and another on "City life

and country life"; on May 27, Speero, one of our members, amused us with a talk on "First Aid." Several members journeyed to Leicester on May 22, where they laid a wreath in memory of the Elder Brethren on the memorial, and went on to make havoc at Mark XI.

A. H. C.

TRAFALGAR (Halifax).—The need for another Group in Halifax has been felt for some time, and we are fortunate in starting in our own place, a type of room known locally as a "cellar cottage," which we have begun to furnish with a gift table and three sofas (unfashionable and unsaleable commodities) and crocks from Woolworth's. The

official opening on March 5, a pleasant evening, was confined to members of the family, partly because we did not want to have to express "pious hopes" for the benefit of "big noises," and partly because there was little enough room even for members of the parent Branch to give us God-speed in a quiet but sincere fashion. We are trying a plan of "one member, one probationer," with a lengthy period of probation. In the autumn we hope to run a study-circle on "Root Causes of Social Problems." As the Halifax Branch jobmaster is an hon. member of our Group, we hope to work hand in hand with the parent Branch.

AVEC 'EM.

East and North Yorks and Lines Area

GAINSBOROUGH .- The progress and activity of the Gainsborough Group during its first year of existence was reflected in the very successful Birthday Festival celebrations which were held at the beginning of May. It is Gainsborough's proud boast that, during its initial year, it has been responsible for the formation of the first village Group in Lincolnshire-Morton, where the new Group is now 31 Strong. As an outcome of the Birthday Festival, a further step forward has been made, resulting in the formation of an L.W.H. Branch at Gainsborough, and Toc H is indeed becoming a widespread family in this part of Lines. And now a word about our Birthday Festival. We had a very happy family gathering of Tochonians from various parts of Lincs. and Saturday's Guest-night will long be remembered by those who attended. Dr. McGrath (Sheffield) gave us an inspiring address; Dusty Miller led the vociferous community singing, and Toc Emmas provided us with an excellent supper! The principles of Toc H were broadcast by Tom Garaway (Hull), Robey (Sheffield), and Padre Rose (Lincoln), in addition to our local Padres, from every Church pulpit in the town, on the Sunday; and in the afternoon, Mac and Dusty Miller talked to a special meeting for Men in the Parish Church Institute. We had a wonderful week-end.

LINCOLN.—When on the morning of May 25 a squadron of aeroplanes appeared over Lincoln as heralds of the arrival of the Prince of Wales, there was waiting in the railway yard a crowd of Toc H men from all parts of Lincolnshire, assembled to greet our patron on his visit to "these parts." Ted Goodacre, as Sergt.-Major, was noticed to be eyeing the troops rather anxiously, and one felt that he would have given much to have had them on a parade ground. On the command "form fours," to the unsuppressed amusement of the crowd and the chagrin of the S.M. and old sweats present, an interesting piece of shuffling was performed which ultimately resulted in some slight approach to order and a march through the town to the War Memorial, where a Guard of Honour was formed. The Prince arrived amidst wild enthusiasm, and halting at the Memorial to lay a wreath, he stayed to chat with Tug Wilson, the Chairman of the Lincoln Branch. The Prince asked many questions about the Lincoln Branch, and expressed himself delighted to hear that all Groups and Branches in Lincolnshire were combining forces this and coming years to send 200 poor boys for a week's camp on the Lincs coast. After shaking hands with some of the members he departed to the accompaniment of three rousing Toc H Lincolnshire

cheers. After the Prince's departure the delegates present, who had come from Grimsby, Louth, Sleaford, Grantham, Scunthorpe, Gainsborough, Morton and Hull, held a meeting, at which it was decided to hold the Lincolnshire Poor Boys' Camp this year at Mablethorpe for the first week in August. Our Headquarters are now at the Institute for the Deaf, Grantham Street, Lincoln, where we have larger accommodation and greater conveniences; we are living a very full and active life with meetings every Monday at 7.30 p.m., with full attendances of members. A paper on some interesting topic of the day is read at each meeting. Our members still visit the Mental Hospital and Remand Home for Boys and the Deaf and Dumb. P. G. B.

scarborough.—To all Toc H chaps who are contemplating a holiday in this "beauty spot" on August Bank Holiday we call—and to those who had not contemplated it, we say "think again." We need men to devote the day to service for our Hospital "stunt": the need is £70,000. Ladies are invited to help. It is a Toc H procession (a "rag" if you like the word)—and a job of real brotherhood. Send names to the Secretary for the Toc H "stunt," R. Shakeshaft, 38, Ramshill Road, Scarborough.

North Yorks and South Durham Conference: At this conference, held at Eston on May 17, various matters of local interest were discussed. T. Baker (Middlesbrough) gave a report on the Central Council Meeting, and "Jolli" Walker (Northern Area Secretary, Newcastle-on-Tyne) on his recent visit to Northern Ireland. A representative of each Branch and Group present gave a report on progress in his own place: from the record of these the following notes are taken:—

HARTLEPOOLS.—Twenty members and five probationers. Our main corporate job is a Boys' Club (closed down for the summer but cricket matches arranged). We visit the

Blind Club once a week and the Deaf and Dumb Club once a fortnight; the L.W.H. also visit both. We run a Hospital Library of 1,000 books. Individual jobs are various.

ESTON.—The chief work we carry on right through the year is a Boys' Club which meets every Wednesday night. We are also helping the North Ormsby Hospital contributory scheme, and have collected 40 names so far, and have also collected literature for Hospitals. We don't get as many jobs given us as we want.

GRANGETOWN.—Group at present has 24 members, mostly C. of E. but widely representative in occupation—clerks, school teachers, insurance agents, shop managers, farmers, steel workers, furnace men, etc.; 75 per cent. have experienced unemployment. Ages vary from 18 to 40. In corporate work we have done Hospital visiting, collecting books and toys for the Hospital, organising to provide a bed for a needy case and finding work for unemployed men; individual jobs are very varied.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—A Hospital Library is going well: three members go round the wards on Sunday and three on Wednesday to change books, etc. After some difficulty we have secured from works in the area promises for 36 out of 44 window boxes required for the Infirmary. A job which requires some organisation is the flag day for the Sailors' Orphan Home in Hull, a cause which has had little backing here: Toc H was asked to take it on, and does so for the third year. We had a boy on probation; we invited him to Toc H meetings, gave him jobs, and finally made him a member. He now works on a ship which comes into Middlesbrough every fortnight, and he attends branch meetings on those nights. We also look after a Borstal boy.

WHITBY.—One of our most successful ventures is the Boys' Club at Sandsend, which is open, also during the Summer, on three nights a week. (For other news see report in June JOURNAL.—ED.)

Northern Area

SOUTH SHIELDS.— We are concentrating at present on three concerns—Club, Camps, and Cash. The Boys' Club is being cleaned, painted and extended in preparation for the Winter session; two week-end camps have added cheer to their young hearts; on July 9 an indoor fete will be held to aid

such "deserving objects" as the boys' works assistance to emigrants, and H.Q. funds. Recent lectures have been given by Mr. G. Lindsay on "Sir Walter Scott," and Mr. H. R. Cullen on "The Eclipse." SCRIBBLER.

For HARTLEPOOLS news see report of N. Yorks and S. Durham Conference above.

South Coast Area

EASTBOURNE.—This infant group is developing into a sturdy child. Jobs started are a Scout Troop at Hampden Park (a suburb of Eastbourne), a Boys' Club at the East end of the town for errand boys and others; two members are trying to cheer a bed-ridden man in the local Soldiers' and Sailors' Home; one member has taken on the secretaryship

of the local Playing Fields' Association; another is secretary of the Eastbourne Boys' Club Council (affiliated to the National Association of Boys' Clubs); three have volunteered their services to the local Hospital for blood transfusion. At a very enjoyable Guest-night on June 7 various schemes for further service were discussed. S. P. B.

West Country Area

CHELTENHAM.—Branch happy. Liaison with I.C.F. Supported street meetings. Sent Contingent Bristol. Caravan to Oxford. Meet Swindon soon. Padre started Peter-talks. Welcome letter Liverpool. Farewell 'Enry 'Awkins. Regret brevity: Editor's blue pencil. (Don't you believe it!—Ed.) COURTNEY.

EXETER.—The Branch hopes to run a week-end Camp for members of West Country Branches and Groups at Dawlish Warren on September 10-11. Tents, blankets, crockery and cooking untensils will be provided but campers must bring their own eating instruments and bathing kit. The cost will depend on the numbers—if not exceeding 30 it will be 7s. 6d., ranging down to 5s. 6d. if more than 50 come. It is intended that the Camp shall be entirely free and easy, and no set speakers will be arranged beforehand. It is felt that Branches and Groups have too few opportunities of getting to know one another, W. G. M. and that Camp is the best place.

YEOVIL.—On the evening of May 19 the Group began a three-day "Motor Cycle Rag" to help provide a new ambulance for the town. About twenty decorated cars and vans and a large number of motor cycles,

with riders in fancy dress, formed a procession at 7 p.m. and went through the town: the Town Band led community singing from a charabane, and there was a Toc H Jazz Band in striking penguin costume, as well as a rather fearsome Toc H tableau of an operating theatre! The procession travelled twenty miles, through the villages of West Coker, East Chinnock, Haselbury, North Perrott, Misterton, Crewkerne and Merriott. On the next night the procession toured Montacute, Stoke-under-Ham, South Petherton, Martock and Ilchester, and was welcomed everywhere by crowds of villagers: it provided a carnival in places where carnivals never come. On Saturday afternoon the Machine Gun Platoon, 5th Somerset Light Infantry, with two machine guns, the band of the Wessex Battalion of the Boys' Brigade and the Wesleyan Boy Scouts also took part, visiting Mudford, Marston Magna, Queen Camel and Sparkford, and being watched by dense crowds in Yeovil itself. Telephone messages from other villages asking for a visit were received, but there was not time to extend the tour. Next year it is hoped to organise the "rag" again. At least £100 will be handed over by the Toc H treasurer to the fund as a result.

CARDIFF.—The Conference in connection with the formation of a Toc H Council for South Wales and Monmouthshire took place in the City Hall at Cardiff on the afternoon of June 9. In the absence of the Lord Mayor members were welcomed by his Deputy who presided throughout. After Tubby and Ronnie Grant had addressed the meeting a discussion took place which resulted in the election of a representative Council and a strong Executive Committee. In the evening the Branch had the pleasure of welcoming Tubby, Ronnie Grant, Alec Paterson and Alderman J. H. Palin, M.P. (Newcastle-on-Tyne) at a public meeting in the Cory Hall, under the chairmanship of the Earl of Plymouth (Barry Group). The hall, despite fine weather outside, was well filled and all concerned are to be congratulated-not forgetting the L.W.H. who sent out the 1,500 invitations, etc. H.R.H. the Patron did another characteristic act of service by writing a letter, as one who has "seen the work of Toc H in many parts of the world," to the Lord Mayor.

(The names of the new Executive Committee are printed on p. 290.—ED.)

COLWYN BAY .- In August, 1926, there descended one Lewis, a Cambridge undergraduate, on this town, and tackled Rydal, his old school, about Toc H. Local Scoutmasters, the headmaster of Rydal, the Medical Officer of Health and others held a small meeting, and decided to ask Pat Leonard to come with his lantern slides and give a talk on Toc H. A Group was formed, and applicants to the number of sixteen underwent two months' probation. Among jobs done have been work in the Comrades' Club, raising over £80 for wireless for the Hospital, collecting reading matter for the Hospital and Children's Home, and carols at Christmas to raise funds. Cricket for Elementary School boys has been organised by the Group and opened its season on May 30; the headmaster of Rydal and another member, who is president of the local Rotary, put a playing field and cricket gear at the Group's disposal; the M.O.H. and other Toc H members met the Elementary School masters and arranged for practices and matches; friends of Toc H have provided rubber-soled shoes to be lent to boys who cannot afford to buy them.

Ireland, Northern Section

BELFAST.—On May 17 we had Sir Thomas Houston, M.D., on "Blood transfusion." Blood tests were taken on the spot, and a large number of members volunteered for this service. On May 31 we held a meeting in the City Hall, Armagh, Ireland's ecclesiastical capital. Ten motor cars had been put at our disposal, including six from Rotarians. With representatives from Lurgan, Lisburn and Carrickfergus, the invaders numbered 40. The City Hall was crowded; the Branch led in community singing; Padre Paton and five others spoke, Moore ending his speech with a ditty; the "Three Brothers" Lamp was lit; and C. D. Trimble agreed to be Secretary of the new Group. The size of the meeting was beyond all expectation, and confirms us in the faith that the movement would spread rapidly if we had someone free to give his

time to its development. Drives for disabled soldiers are continuing steadily. Seventeen teachers go each week to the Prison. A library for one Hospital is ready for installation. During Summer months the Newsboys' Club is open two nights a week only: various outdoor activities, an outing and a camp, are under consideration. Commander Campbell has been discovered for the Sea Cadets, and a volunteer for a motor-boat has been found. On June 14 we visit Campbell College; on the 28th will be the Somme Anniversary Supper. The Group at Lurgan is shaping exceedingly well, and with Infirmary activities (including literature and library), a Probation Officer at the Police Court, and plans for a Night School in the Autumn, there is already quite a programme there.

News from Overseas Branches and Groups

AUSTRALIA

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Extract from a letter to Tubby from Padre Mark Robinson, M.C., South Australian Padre, Adelaide, 29.4.27: "I am full of optimism about Toc H South Australia: I believe that we are now absolutely permanently on the map. The Central Group (which you started) is a real fine body of chaps, full of the right stuff, doing a real big job, not only in the service line but in the life of the family. Our jobs are very versatile: Boys' Clubs, Scouts, Sunday School, Hospital visiting, attending to Pension for ex-diggers, Reformatory work, concerts, building sleep-outs, chicken-runs, digging gardens and navvying generally. We have just got a contract on to build a house of four rooms for the widow of a T.B. digger who can only afford material and not the labour. The problem of the newly arrived migrant is also being tackled, and boats are met except when it is impossible. We are trying to induce the Government to widen its activities in that direction, and hope to help bring about a Big Brother Movement. . . . We have just changed

our Headquarters (to 152 Mills terrace, North Adelaide): we now rent a large house, myself occupying part and Toc H the other. Here Toc H has a large meeting-room and clubroom, an office and a guest-room. There is a large stable at the back and this we are going to convert into our Chapel. So far as we can see at present we do not need a Mark. . . . Now about growth-Woodville Group is still plodding along . . . I am sure they will win through. Clayton Group is now an accomplished thing, and is going to do well. ... Unley will soon make themselves felt and be doing a big work. Payneham . . . is feeling its way and in a few weeks will be on the map. There are numerous enquiries from country towns, and during the next year we should have several Groups working outside Adelaide itself. It has been my policy to make quite sure of the things in the City first, and to lay the foundation slowly but surely, and then to go "over the top" with a sure backing. . . . We are now registered in South Australia with our own articles and rules."

EGYPT

ALEXANDRIA.—The Group celebrated its first Birthday on February 12 with a small dance; a concert for funds on February 21 was well attended; March 11 and 12 saw us giving a hand at a Y.M.C.A. bazaar. On March 15 Archdeacon Lunt (Cairo, late Northampton Branch Padre) came and took a short service in the Memorial Chapel of St. Mark's Church. From March to April a good number of members gave their services in a missionary play which greatly impressed those who saw it; and on April 30 some half a dozen of us sold dress suits and top hats to people who had no use for 'em, at a Jumble Sale. May 3 and 4 brought us a big job, when the St. Barnabus War Graves Pilgrimage sojourned in Egypt. A number of pilgrims were taken round Alexandria on the first day, and on the second to Rosetta, at the mouth of the Nile, and to the ruins of the Roman town of Canopus at Aboukir. May 18 Toc H gave a dance in aid of Y.M.C.A. work in Shanghai and the East, and was able to forward f.37 to London; and on May 26 we helped the Y.M.C.A. again by turning out in full force (26 members) to run the amusement booths at a moonlight garden fete. One visitor was heard to say that he hadn't seen anything like it since Wembley; Lord Lloyd, the High Commissioner, came-and knocked Aunt Sally's hat off. We worked at another garden fete on May 28, with side shows and a concert, at St. Andrew's School. On June 18 we are booked to help with a bazaar; and on June 8 and 10 to help entertain sailors from H.M.S. Barham and Malaya.

By way of respite we are having a moonlight party of our own on June 15 in the garden of our Chairman, D. Allen. On the sporting side Toc H has taken up rifle shooting, at

which it is becoming efficient; a match against the Eastern Telegraph Company, however, resulted in a defeat by 373 points to 303.

C. NANGLE.

INDIA AND CEYLON

BOMBAY, Group I.—Perhaps the item of outstanding interest has been the preparation and formal sending to the "high heid vins," of our application for Branch status. Work at the Seamen's Institute and St. Peter's Hostel has gone steadily forward, and an endeayour has been made to make our luxurious accommodation available for people likely to derive some benefit. The Ex-Services Association, therefore, is now firmly established, with one of our members as Secretary. A troop of Boy Scouts, under the control of another member, is also in occupation for another night or so during the week. Another troopship arrived during the month, and the usual arrangements were made for the wives and kiddies. . . . A most interesting letter has been received from a Toc H man at the Kelham Theological College, in which he states that it is the desire of the Toc H members there to "adopt" the Bombay Group. We very much appreciate their interest, which provides another striking instance of the "familyness" of the movement.

(The Lamp).

BOMBAY, Group II.—We have closed now for our Summer holidays—a stretch of three months or so: I do not believe that any two Toc H members are to be in any one place. Glancing over the year's work, the position appears satisfactory. Hospital visiting, the job at Mathaparkady, a hand in running organised games at Naigaum, an occasional concert, visits to Leper Asylums and Homes—quite a fair record. We hope to enlarge the Group and our activities still further when the College re-opens. F.R.M.

(Readers may not all realise that this Group consists entirely of Indian Roman Catholic students of St. Xavier's College, the only non-British Group in the world at present. "The job at Matha-

parkady" has consisted chiefly in clearing a playground in an Indian village and teaching the boys to play games.—ED.)

CALCUTTA, Group I.—The Barrackpore "Retreat" is, without question, the most important thing that has occurred in our history to date. Father Douglass managed to give us a good time in every sense, and every member of Group I who was present is now emulating Oliver Twist. Summed up briefly, it seems to amount to this: in a short weekend we learnt that in Toc H we have undertaken something infinitely greater than enthusiassic social service. It will take many more such week-ends to fix the vision and the aim of it all firmly before us: it was a great step forward as far as Toc H in Calcutta is concerned.

In giving birth to two lusty children, there was no intention on the part of the parent, and there is no such idea on the part of the children that their activities shall be confined to one particular sphere. It is true that when Group II left the fold, its magnum opus was to be work among the Anglo-Indian; and likewise when Group III came into being, its attention was particularly directed to the Mercantile Marine—but that was only with a view to giving them an object for immediate concentration.

O. H. (The Lamp).

CAWNPORE.—Our last meeting being a Guest-night it was more cheery than business-like—partly so perhaps because it was overcrowded. There was a maximum amount of talk with minimum results. Guests were introduced and made comfortable, and then the Lamp was lit. A review of work followed: reports from hospitals were slight, as there were few patients in the hospital we could visit; the new Sports Committee has hardly had time to get into touch with their work, and so had little to say.

Mr. Mattison-from the B.I.C. Welfare Settlement then addressed us at some length on the organisation of his settlement. In the event of any difference of opinion they had the novelidea of forming a Panchait (Committee), one member from each caste, and let them decide what should be done in the matter. He had found this to work most successfully. Games, he said, were the mainstay towards the maintenance of peace among the many castes of Indians living there: games did so much to bring them together and to make them mix in good fellowship. He then asked for the assistance of our Sports Committee in the organisation and teaching of these games. Such work, he thought, would do much to promote still better feeling between the European and Indian. PAT B.

MADRAS.—The first meeting in March was the last one at which our members in the Lancashire Fusiliers could attend before their transfer to Wellington, and the opportunity was taken by Murphy to present to the Group, on behalf of other members in the Regiment, a beautifully leather-bound visitors' book for use in the rooms. Murphy, in a very apt speech, expressed the Regiment's gratitude for the work which Toc H had done amongst the troops during the past year, and was strongly backed in this by the O.C., Lt.-Col. W. Woodcock, D.S.O., also a keen member of the Group. . . . A house-warming was held for the new Regiment in the rooms at the Fort, and was a great success. Thanks to the military authorities, the Group has been offered the use of a further three rooms in the Fort. This will allow for a Canteen being run for the use of the troops and mercantile marine, a Billiard Room, and a Quiet Room, in addition to the present Lounge and Games Room. Apart from the Prison, Cinema and other regular jobs, tennis has been arranged for the mercantile marine.

H. C. S. (The Lamp).

KANDY.—The 21st meeting of the Group was held in the Grill Rooms, Castle Hill

Street, on March 17. After supper and the Rushlight ceremony, the vexed question as to whether the Kandy Group should seek for representation on the Central Council for India, and so ally itself formally and constitutionally with the Indian Groups of Toc H, was discussed at considerable length; the motion to the effect that "members of the Kandy Group of Toc H are not at present in favour of amalgamating with India and seeking representation on the Toc H Council for India" was carried by 7 votes to 2. (Colombo Group had already decided unanimously in the same sense.) The Secretary of the Boys' Club gave a short account of recent happenings; Pilcher outlined the work being done in the Prison; J. N. Thomas then gave a vivid account of the "Birth and rise of Scouting," and told us of the various ways in which we could help the movement locally. The 22nd meeting was held on April 30, when H. L. Dowbiggin, Inspector General of Police and Chairman of the Colombo Group, was chief guest. He gave us a most interesting talk on "Boys' Clubs," both in England and Ceylon, the Borstal System, the career and activities of Alec Paterson, etc. During April our Boys' Club was visited by the Chief Justice and his wife, Sir Stanley and Lady Fisher; Mr. Dowbiggin paid more than one visit to the Club during his stay in the district and spoke very encouragingly about its progress. We are grateful to him for including an account of its activities in his annual report of Police Boys' Clubs. eOur real anxiety about the Club at present is a financial one. At the 23rd meeting, held on May 23, the Boys' Club Secretary reported that English lessons and lectures were being re-started: he asked for volunteers to help with football. The Group was invited by its Chairman, T. H. Holland, to go over the Experiment Station at Peradenica on June 2; and on June 9 to attend a lantern lecture by Dr. Nell on "The archæology of Ceylon" at the Boys' Club. Sir Stanley Fisher is expected as chief guest at the June Guest Night.

MALAY PENINSULA

SINGAPORE.—After a dormant spell during which all the truly great men drifted up country or home, the remnants of the Group met to welcome R. J. B. (Tubby's brother) on April 5. We took such a liking to 9, Goodwood Hill (his house) that we decided to hold a Guest-night ec dum, and on April 19 the troops rolled up, forced R. J. B. into the chair, Elliot, Bo, Holliday, Walker, Thatcher, Hare and the Hon. Sec. supporting, with Black as initiate, and Ecans, Windle and Keet as guests. Fortified by a solid feed we opened in the usual form, initiated Black, and then started to map out work. When we got down to brass tacks jobs cropped up like hay. Thatcher raked in a team, including "Bunny" Hare from Wimbledon, to help run the Y.M.C.A.; Bo collected another to help him with the Leper Settlement (old tennis balls, cards, toys, and those sort of oddments being welcome there as well as the friendly faces of visitors, so that there is ample scope for jobs there); R. J. B. and Black agreed to take the second class ward of the General Hospital under their wing, to beg, borrow

or steal cars, toys, picture books and anything else that would be likely to cheer men, women and children during their weary sojourn there; they propose to tackle the Sepoy Lines Golf Club and anyone else who is likely to help. As to G. G. Elliot, the whole crowd are out to help him with his sailors; what is chiefly wanted is the occasional loan of cars, sufficient talent (or otherwise) to make his Sunday evening concerts amusing, and later on a real galaxy of talent which can put up an entertainment good enough to rake in funds for the Institute. Collecting stamps will be a great help for the Torch Club (the Boys' Club run by Wimbledon Branch) at home and Wimbledon is to have the first lot-10,000 before May 17 if possible. We live in hopes that the F.M.S. Branch will consent to take us in as a "wing" for the sake of preserving our man power which constantly wastes owing to the spiriting of members from one part of Malaya to another. Next Guest-night May 17; Windle and Keet, to be initiated, bring our active membership up to a round dozen.

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND.—The Group continues its steady career. Our numbers are very much the same, but this is no bad sign as we have lost three members to Sydney, and one member has returned to his home town in England, Cambridge, where it is hoped he will be able to help the local Branch with regard to schoolboy emigration. This in itself is a good job, for there are so many who come out here wrongly advised and equipped and whose disillusionment, as we come across it, is pathetic. Group jobs go forward, especially in connection with the Seamen's Institute. Our latest call is to help with a "Doss-house" which has been opened for the destitute unemployed, of whom there are many in our larger cities. In addition we are responding to an S.O.S. to assist in running a bazaar for the unemployed. We have had some very fine Guest-nights. Padre Macfarland, who

returned early this year from England, has given us a couple of splendid talks on his experiences with Toc H at home and his journey to Jerusalem; we had an excellent debate one evening and shall repeat it; and we had the joy of greeting as guest J. B. Whitehead, who was at one time "church warden" at the Old House in Pop.—he had come from British Columbia. We have also welcomed Padre Marsh, fresh from work with Toc H in South Africa, who we feel will be a great help to us in our development here. At present our thoughts are centred on a proposed visit of Pat Leonard (now in Australia) to these islands. His coming should extend the movement as well as strengthen the Branch and Groups already established. Our second Group Birthday Festival takes place in July. On Anzac Day we held a memorial service at the Padre's church. HORACE DYER.

SOUTH AFRICA

HILLARY (Natal): Extrael from a letter to Harry Ellison from Villor Evans, 20.5.1927: "We have 16 initiated members and one probationer. This may seem a small number. but what we lack numerically we make up in enthusiasm. Hillary is but a small village, and we shall probably not grow to any great size, but from the first we have set before ourselves the ideal of quality rather than quantity. We have deliberately avoided increasing the size of the Group by active campaigning, believing that this policy results in gaining men who attend a few meetings and then fall away. Rather have we adopted the method of 'natural expansion.' . . . The success of this policy is shown by the fact that, though we have been going over nine months, no member has dropped out and our average attendance is well over four-fifths of our membership. . . . We have done no spectacular jobs, but have adopted the plan advocated at the Maritzburg Conference (February, 1927) of doing the unostentatious things which other organisations leave undone. Possibly the job of which we are most proud at present is the digging of the foundations of the new English Church, which was built by the men of the congregation. Toc H as a body dug the foundations, and of those who continued the work (and about eight or nine attended regularly on each Saturday afternoon) five were Hillary Group men. On his last Sunday in Durban Padre Bill (Gilbert Williams) conducted the first service—apart from the early Communion—in the church: it was a Toc H service, and there were 73 Toc H'ers and Toc Emmas there, representing most of the Groups in the environs of Durban. And now Padre Bill has gone. . . . Much of the success of Toc H in Durban is due to his lovable personality."

KIMBERLEY: Extratt from a letter to Harry Ellison from Eric Tucker, 29.5.1927: "The Group started well, struck a bad patch, got going again, struck a still worse patch, and is now, I think, on its feet for good. . . . We had a most serious set-back, culminating in a

remarkable meeting in Sam Goble's ward (he was in bed recovering from appendicitis, and I was just up after mumps). There were only six of us there, but we talked things out for two hours, and it was there, I am convinced, that Toc H was re-born on the Diamond Fields. Gilbert Williams arrived from Bloemfontein on Wednesday. We arranged a social in the supper-room in the evening. It was a top-hole success, and his address was just splendid. On Friday "Gerkia" (Kinsey) took him and Mrs. Williams to the diggings at Barkly West: with Sam (Goble, the Secretary) as adviser-in-chief, and me at the wheel, six of us motored out in the evening to join Gilbert and the others. The meeting, unfortunately, was poorly attended, but Gilbert had his audience right from the start. We were in merry mood coming home and there is every chance of our being able to start a Group out there shortly. . . . This morning we had a three hours' talk (solid) with Gilbert at our meeting place. It has been like a tonic. He has removed so many difficulties and cleared up so many points. . . . The Toc Emmas got going once more on Thursday evening, when Mrs. Williams addressed them. . .

"There is just one thing I should like to suggest, and that is that on the days when the Dominions commemorate their war sacrifice -such as Delville Wood and Anzac Day, Toc H England should have some festival as well. I say this because Delville Wood Day means more to most South Africans than Armistice Day." Peter Monie, replying in Harry Ellison's absence to Tucker, wrote: "I think there is a real point in that. We are gradually trying to get Branches and Groups in this country to link themselves personally with some Branch and Groups overseas. I hope that, as that happens, overseas Groups will respond with enthusiasm. It is really important for all of us, both here and in the Dominions, to use every means we can to bring home to ourselves that Toc H everywhere is one family."

SALISBURY (Rhodesia): Extrast from a letter to R. F. Courtier (Pietermaritzburg Group) from S. A. C. Pearse (late of Pietermaritzburg, now a master at Prince Edward School Junior, Salisbury): "Toc H is going strong here now. Friday night we went to the Toc H Mystery Ball, held at Prince's Hall. It was a good show and very bright. The meetings are held regularly, and the blokes are enthusiastic. There is a difficulty in the matter of jobs here, as, with no 'poor whites,' few people require

much help. The only institution is the Chil dren's Home, and the kids are taken out regularly. A number of chaps have taken up Scout work, and we are hoping to train a few more for that purpose. The Hospital and Prison are visited, but there isn't even a blind man requiring help. They are beginning to see that, as little relief is required, the best thing to do is to go in for constructive work—the formation of Boys' Clubs, assistance in training lads, etc."

WEST AFRICA

LAGOS (Nigeria): West Africa appears in the list of Toc H Branches and Groups for the first time this month. Correspondence between Lagos and H.O. has gone on for some time, and the Group is now registered. S. Milburn (late of Liverpool Branch) writes to Padre Harrison of Liverpool from Lagos on 19.5.1927: "I am always trying to think what we should have done in Liverpool under like circumstances when I have some knotty problem to deal with in Lagos Toc H: conditions of course are very different. . . . Toc H's biggest job in the Crown Colonies will be one of educating Europeans to a proper outlook on the colour question. We find it rather hard to get the real family spirit, which some of us felt in Liverpool. There are no cafes or coffee stalls in Lagos; what is worse, there are no stables (an illusion to the stable used by Liverpool Toc H). I hope to get some suppers going in the Boarding House at King's College. Tubby is right about 'food and fellowship.' We get plenty

of 'drink and fellowship,' but that doesn't cut any ice." Padre Harrison has also received a letter dated June 24, from a Director of a company with large business interests in Nigeria, in which the writer says: "I had the pleasure of meeting both Neville Talbot and Tubby Clayton in France, and the latter on several occasions since, and have always taken a great interest in the work that the latter and the various Branches of Toc H are carrying on. As you are probably aware, we constantly send youngsters to the coast, and . . if I can do anything to put them in touch with your friend at Lagos, I shall be only too glad, if you will let me know in what way I can be most useful."

(The Secretary of the Kandy Group, Ceylon, recently reported that a late member of his Group, A. H. R. Joseph, had met two other Toc H members on the Gold Coast, and had dreams of starting a Group at Accra. Advance, West Africa!—Ed.)

SOUTH AMERICA

Extratt from a letter to Tubby from G. F. A. Paul of Mark I, S. Am., Buenos Aires, 23.4. 1927: "On the whole everything is very satisfactory and rapid strides are being made and new Groups forming. To-day, being St. George's Day, Rosario Branch are giving a dance in aid of local charities; Bahta Blanca has practically taken over the local Missions to Seamen, and organising weekly concerts, besides looking after seamen in

hospital; Santa Fe are doing well also; ditto Mendoza, who have come to life again. Soon a new Group will be formed in Cordoba, where there is a small English Colony—so Padre Jackson will have a scattered flock, as they are between two hundred and seven hundred miles apart. . . .

Stop Press: Tell the world, Toc H has crossed the Andes. Group formed in VAL-PARAISO, Chile!"

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Extraît from a letter to Peter Monie from Sawbones, Washington, 28.5.1927: "I have just returned from a wonderful tour of the New England Schools—St. Paul's, Groton, Kent, South Kent, Ridgefield, Phillips Exeter, and St. Mark's—with a visit to Princetown and Boston thrown in. I had exactly the same experience at nearly all the Schools as I had at St. Paul's last year, when I first saw visions of what Toc H in U.S. might become and do, when manned by these splendid young Americans wildly eager about this adventure. They were really temendously gripped by the idea. I have gotten 80 or 90 names of those who want to be kept in touch. I shall

probably get more after I have written to the Schools, as one school has already sent me a supplementary list of those whose names I didn't get at the time. I have no doubt that if they are properly kept in touch with, they will keep their interest up throughout their time at the Universities: that is our experience in the case of last year's St. Paul's boys, now at Princeton, Harvard, Yale, etc. But it means that in four years' time, when they leave the 'Varsities' Toc H must be ready for them. There must be by then a body ready to receive that wealth of spirit. The right machinery must be beginning to develop right now."

TOC H LEAGUE OF WOMEN HELPERS

The last few months show a good deal of quiet growth and steady work being done in all the areas. A number of infant groups are now appearing, which owe their existence to some of the older branches, and are being duly nursed by them. Thus, Sheffield now has a daughter, West Sheffield; South Bank has Grangetown working alongside; Huddersfield has spread the infection in Horley; and the East City (London) Branch has sent members to help in the formation of new Groups in seven other centres.

A good deal is being done to increase the fellowship within the family by exchanging visits between groups and holding "Rallies" in central towns. Newcastle-on-Tyne and Manchester have done this and Nottingham and Bristol have had "area conferences" which are voted very helpful affairs. Tyneside has gone one step further in area organisation and holds quarterly meetings of delegates from each of the groups in the N.E. Area. The job-Secretaries of the London Area met one Saturday afternoon in April, and drank in and discussed a very enlightening talk from "Calkos," which has since been adapted and produced in "swallow form" for the benefit of absentees and others.

The "Junes" are too busy to talk much, but rumours of great activity float about. club-rooms on Guest-nights resemble nothing so much as a sardine tin though hardly so silent. June II now boasts the proud position of holding H.Q. Office; while New June still houses the Etceteras and has taken on an annexe (consisting of one top room) two doors off. The lunch club is outgrowing the kitchen and is sorrowfully contemplating a move down to the second floor. We have had the great pleasure of visits and talks from Dean Crotty and Don Cleland, P. W. Monie, a representative from the Women's Auxiliary service, and the Secretaries of the London Blood Transfusion Service, and the National Playing Fields Association. "Mothering Sunday" was the day of the London L.W.H. Corporate Communion, services being arranged at All Hallows and Wesley's Chapel; and during Lent Archdeacon Macmillan and Padre Hutchinson gave two most helpful addresses to members.

News from overseas is always inspiring, and shows L.W.H. in S. Africa very much alive; and tells us that during her strenuous tour through Australia, our Patroness found time to receive members of L.W.H. Victoria and showed great interest in their work. A.

MULTUM IN PARVO

Deformation of a Toc H Council for Ireland, Northern Section, was announced in the May Journal (pp. 191, 202), and the formation of a Toc H Council for South Wales and Monmouthshire is reported in this number (p. 282). The names of their officers and Executive Committees are as follows:—Council for Ireland, northern section

President.
The Duke of Abercorn (Governor of Northern Ireland)
Vice-President.

Sir William Turner (Lord Mayor of Belfast).

Council Executive.

W. S. Armour
O. W. Clarke
Dr. C. J. Dempsey
Commander S. H. Forde
Major Haslett
Prof. R. M. Henry
W. Leitch
Sir F. Moneypenny
Col. Spender
Major R. D. Williams

COUNCIL FOR SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTH-SHIRE.

Presidents:

The Earl of Plymouth The Archbishop of Wales

Vice-Presidents:
The Bishop of Llandaff The Bishop of Monmouth
The Lord Mayor of Cardiff

Council Executive :

Sir Sydney Byass (Chairman and Hon, Treasurer)
Rev. H. Barker
Capt. Foster
Capt. J. Brown
The Hon. J. Bruce
Rev. C. A. Clarke
The Dean of Llandaff

H. Cocks
J. Davies
Percy Player
Col. Sir Rhys Williams
And one representative from each Branch and Group.

In the Constitution of Toc H these Councils are Sub-Committees of the Central Executive and are responsible to it—in the same way as are the Finance Committee, the Guard of the Lamp or the Toc H Council for India.

Ø We deeply regret to report the death of ΛυβρεΥ ("Peter") Halliday, Hosteller of Mark VII, on July 2, of meningitis, and we offer the most sincere sympathy to his mother.

The Secretaries List is printed, as usual in July, at the end of this number. Since its last appearance (Annual Report in March JOURNAL) 34 New Groups at home have been registered and 2 cancelled, while one Branch has become a Group again; overseas, 12 new Groups have been registered and 3 Groups cancelled. 54 Branches and Groups have changed their Secretaries, and 12 secretaries their addresses. Many members have urged that the full list should again be printed in the 1928 Toc H Pocket Diary, and this will be done, but it is worth while to point out that, as alterations reach H.Q. every day, the list must become seriously inaccurate between the time of the Diary going to press and reaching members: nearly all the writing space in the book would be required to make the year's corrections! Other members have urged that the place and day of meeting of each Branch and Group should be added in the list. We fully realise the convenience this would be to visiting members, but there are two chief difficulties—that it is impossible to collect the complete information or to keep it up to date, and that, if printed, it would increase the List so that it occupied half the Journal instead of one quarter.

HOUSES, BRANCHES AND GROUPS OF TOCH

A. In the British Isles

Houses ("Marks")

MARK I .-- 24, Pembridge Gardens, W.2.

"
IL-123 St. George's Square, S.W. 1.
III.-148 York Road, London, S.E. 1.

JV.—Gartness, Victoria Park, Manchester.
V.—The Firs, Bassett, Southampton.
VI.—77 Clifford Street, Lozells, Birmingham.

VII.—15 Fitzroy Square, London, W. 1.

" VIII.—Christ Church Road, Sheffield.
" IX.—29 St. Paul's Road, Clifton.

X .-- Clarendon House, Hull.

MARK XI.-44 Princess Road, Leicester.

" XII.—Shaw Royd, Halifax, Yorks.
The Brothers' House—119, Kennington Park Road,
S.E.II.

MARE XIV .- I Eccles Old Road, Salford.

"XV.-31 The Common, Woolwich, S.E. 18.
XVI.-Redville, High Street, Swindon.

"XVII.—The Old Parsonage, Itchen, Hants.
"XVIII.—Greystoke, Grainger Park Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Hostels

HOSTEL.—16 Rutland Street, Hulme, Manchester. HOSTEL FOR SEA-GOING BOYS.—Talbot House, Orchard Lane, Southampton.

Branches and Groups

The names of Branches are printed in capitals, and the numbers in brackets refer to the order of foundation; the names of Groups are in italies. Branches and Groups marked (C.C.) are members of the Toe H Countrymen's Council.

London Federation.

Federation Secretary: R. R. Calkin, 1 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.
Assistant Secretary: H. Eastwood, same address.

NORTH WESTERN DISTRICT: Hon. Dist. Sec. : John Mallet, 24, Pembridge Gardens, W.2.

Area Padre: Rev. A. Birkmire, 27 Belsize Square, N.W.3.

Dulwich

NORWOOD (98)
STREATHAM (102)
Wandsworth

North and East London Area.

MARK VII. (43)	M. Saxon Snell, 15, Fitzroy Square, W.1.
Golders Green	R. S. Pearson, 57, Templar's Avenue, N.W.11.
HAMPSTEAD (120)	C. Woolston, 13, Llanvanor Road N.W.2.
Harrow	T. L. Bartlett, 3 Eastcote Road, Roxeth, Harrow.
Willesden	H. B. Adshead, c/o 33 Station Road, N.W.10.
NORTHERN DISTRICT : Hon. Dis	st. Sec. : C. H. Wake, 39 Truro Road, Wood Green, N.22.
BARNET (10)	W. H. Nicklin, 7 Station Road, New Barnet.
Edmonton	E. A. Tatum-Hume, 16, Cornwallis Road N.g.
Enfield	S. F. Dovey, Hadley Hall, Park Road, New Barnet.
Hackney	A. C. Williamson, 49 Cotesbach Road, Clapton, E.5.
Highgate	J. G. Scott, 29 Fortnam Road, N.19.
Hoxton	G. A. W. Walters, 6 Warwick Terrace, Hadley, Herts.
Islington (42)	R. E. Walter, 120, Stroud Green Road, N.4.
Southgate	W. P. Burden, 78 High Road, N.11.
Walthamster	H. H. Wick, 93, Albert Road, E.17.
Wood Green (119)	J. T. Dunn, 2 Forfar Road, N.22.
	Sec. : H. G. Double, 11 Tollet Street, Mile End, E.1.
Barking	H. R. Bennett, 21 Netherfield Gardens.
Chigavell	E. Birch, 7 Forest Terrace, Chigwell, Essex.
HAROLD WOOD (90)	H. F. Manning, Kingsgate, Harold Wood, Essex.
ILFORD (50)	R. Welcomme, 58 Mayfair Avenue.
Leytonstone	C. P. Mizon, 12 Wellesley Road, Ilford.
Romford	E. J. Shiner, 17 Kingston Road, Romford.
Southend	P. C. Veness, "Ormesby," Lord Roberts Avenue, Leigh-on-Se
Stepney	R. Smith, 56 Canal Road, E.1.
"The Cadies' Group"	V. D. Perrin, 28 Antill Road, Bow, E.3.
Tower Hill	C. Cuttell, 7 Tower Hill, E.C.3.
WEST HAM (104)	W. Riddett, 7, Rosebery Avenue, Manor Park, E.12.
	South London Area.
Area Padre: Rev. T. C. C.	. Brochner, 119 Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.
	n. Dist. Sec. : C. G. Ingall, 93, Cranfield Road, S.E.4.
Bermondsey (6)	c/o London Secretary, I, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.I.
Woolwich (74)	C. E. Rusbridge, R.A.O.C., R.A. Mess, Woolwich S.E.18.
Bellingham	L. W. Richards, 20 Grangemill Way, S.E.6.
Deptford	E. Greenwood, 4, Clifton Road, S.E.4.
Eltham	W. M. Schofield, 1 The Grove, Eltham, S.E.g.
Greenwich	H. E. Tabb, 4 Gloucester Place, S.E.10.
LEWISHAM (65)	W. F. Cross, 75 Brookdale Road, S.E.6.
SIDCUP (72)	K. M. Jack, "Springmead," Elm Road.
Sydenham	J. H. Wharton, 231 Stanstead Road, S.E.23.
	1. Sec. : F. H. Flower, 148 York Road, S.E.T.
MARK III. (21)	F. H. Flower, 148 York Road, S.E.I.
KENNINGTON (58)	H. C. Jeaffreson, 165 Cholmley Gardens, N.W.6.
BATTERSEA AND CLAPHAM (111) C. O. Leadbitter, 69 Overstrand Mansions, S.W 11.
Brixton	F. Fryett, 21 St. Margaret's Road, Brockley, S.E.4
CROYDON (70)	A. S. Edwards, 9 Brigstock Road, Thornton Heath.
Dalani t	C I Sibbing for Clangery Pond S F 22

G. J. Sibbring, 67, Glengarry Road, S.E.22.

R. Phillips, 1 Ledington Road, S.E.19.
J. R. Phipps, 44 Brudenell Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.17.
H. V. Askham, 35, Mayford Road, S.W.12.

West London Area.

Area Padre: Rev. L. G. Appleton, 15 Fitzroy Square, W.1.

SOUTH WESTERN DISTRICT: Hon. Dist. Sec.: Colonel H. F. Bidder, Ravensbury Manor, Mitcham.

Esher P.M. G. Talbot, Glenhurst, Esher, Surrey.

KINGSTON & SURBITON (94) Mortlake

L. Lodge, 67 Durlston Road, Kingston-on-Thames. L. W. Ellen, 115 St. Leonards Road, East Sheen, S.W.14. W. A. Wright, 46 Lower Mortlake Road. D. A. Royle, 9 Chudleigh Road.

Richmond Twickenham Weybridge

H. W. J. Monk, Monument Restaurant, Monument Hill

WIMBLEDON (73)

R. C. Bryne, 24 St. George's Road, S.W.19.

WESTERN DISTRICT: Hon. Dist. Sec.: F. A. Wallis, 1 King's Avenue, W.5. WIMBLEDON (73) MARK I (1)

J. Mallet, 24, Pembridge Gardens, W.2.

MARE II. (14) CHELSEA (84) EALING (87) HAMMERSMITH (89) MAIDA VALE (71)

Uxbridge

E. H. Bazeley, 123 St. George's Square, S.W.1. C. Wright, 45 Redburn Street, S.W.3.
F. A. Wallis, 1 King's Avenue, W.5.
P. E. Curnock, 30 Avenue Gardens, Acton, W. 3.

M. O. Tribe, Regent House, Kingsway, W.C.2. G. R. Peddle, 3 The Square, George Street.

Home Counties Area.

Area Secretary: c/o. The General Secretary, Headquarters, 1 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.I.

ALDERSHOT (41) Beaconsfield Beckenham BEDFORD (112) BROMLEY (69) BROXBOURNE (113) CANTERBURY (37) Chelsfield (C.C.) Chislehurst Crowborough CUDHAM (85) (C.C.)

C. E. Perkins, 23 Cedars Road. S. R. Evans, 38 Kingsley Road. J. S. Lock, 213 Southlands Road, Bickley, Kent. F. W. L. Pearson, The Warren, Broxbourne, Herts.

E. Constant, Sydney Villa, St. George's Road. A. E. Tilbury, Marlborough House.

L. R. Dawson, 53, St. Peter's Grove. A. H. Blott, Well Hill, Chelsfield, Kent. G. F. Gilbert, 1 Orchard Cottages, Perry Street. F. M. Foulger, The Library.

R. S. Forbes, 7 Coronation Terrace, Biggin Hill, Westerham, Kent. F. Prescott, 11 Strond Street. R. H. Mills, 101 Grosvenor Road, Aldershot. J. Vant, 2 Trimworth Road

Farnborough Folkes:one Gillingham Godalming Guildford

A. C. Rees, 145 Albany Road. H. S. Burnham, "Glencairn," Peperharow Road.

HARPENDEN (114) KENSWORTH (64) (C.C.) H. Burland, "Highbank," The Mount.
F. Stephenson, "St. Just," Tennyson Road.
F. Butterfield, The Bank, Kensworth, near Dunstable.

Leighton Buzzard LUTON (96) MAIDSTONE (5) Markyate (C.C.)

P. A. Slessor, Oakwood, Keston, Kent. A. C. Holmes, 258 Hockliffe Street. L. J. Merchant, 22 London Road. J. C. Baxter, 9 St. Philip's Avenue.

OXFORD (7)

S. Trivick, 40 High Street, Markyate, Beds. A. W. Vallance, Manchester College (Gen. Secretary). W. R. Hatch, Exeter College (Assistant 'Varsity Sec.). V. C. Martin, 112 Walton Street (Assistant Town Sec.).

RADLETT (99) Rainham READING (79)

T. P. Norris, Stokke, Radlett, Herts. E. N. Raine, "The Haven," Broadview Avenue. R. A. Frowde, 95 King's Road.

St. Albans Slough Tilbury TUNBRIDGE WELLS (51) A. L. Cribb, Birtles, Battlefield Road.
G. M. Oakeshott, "The Hob," Chestnut Avenue.
P. G. Woodcock, St. John the Baptist, Tilbury Docks

Studham (C.C.) WEST KENT (77) (C.C.) Whitstable

S. V. Berwick, 86 Erskine Park Road, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells. H. Tearle, The Village, Studham, near Dunstable. F. C. Revers, "Inglenook," London Road, Lenham, near Maidstone. W. T. Fox, "Shenstone," Cromwell Road.

WOLVERTON (13)

J. A. Rose, 81, Wolverton Road, Stony Stratford.

East Anglian Area.

Area Secretary: c/o The General Secretary, Headquarters, 1 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.
BBRIDGE (4)
J.M. Forde, St. Catherine's College ('Varsity Secretary) CAMBRIDGE (4)

H. Dear, 45, Hills Avenue (Town Secretary). Chelmsford

H. R. Morris, 11, Manor Road.

Clacton-on-Sea COLCHESTER (28) Dovercourt Felixstowe Great Tarmeuth IPSWICH (81) Norwich (75)

IV oodbridge and District

Capt. C. W. Cuthill, 46, St. Andrews Road. W. L. Manning, 26, High Street.

Capt. J. J. Statham, "Ricasoli," Highfield Avenue. R. Wootton, "Capri," Foxgrove Road. A. V. Bean, 60 Wolseley Road, Southdown. J. E. Noller, 167 London Road.

T. Smith, Territorial Offices, 22, Tombland.

Stowmarket J. E. Burch, 4 Milton Road, Stowmarket, Suffolk.
Ufford, Wickham Market and Dist. K. J. Oxborrow, Stone Cottage, Pettistree, Wickham Market. H. L. J. Hazelwood, 6 Thoroughfare, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

East Midlands Area

Area Secretary: c/o The General Secretary, Headquarters, 1 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. drea Padre: Rev. A. L. Siderfin, Mark XI, 44 Princess Road, Leicester.

Hon. Visitor: A. R. Wates, same address.

Bardon Hill Carlton Carrington Coalville DERBY (35) GRANTHAM (68) Hinckley LEICESTER (29) LOUGHBOROUGH (95) Market Harborough Melion Mowbray NORTHAMPTON (36) NOTTINGHAM (66)

G. A. Wilkins, School House, Bardon Hill, near Leicester. B. S. Marriott, "The Nook," Eastmoor Drive, Carlton, Notts.

S. C. McQuown, 23 Burns Street, Carrington, Nottingham. J. Emmerson, 56 Vaughan Street, Coalville, near Leicester.

F. G. Creed, 80 Normanton Road.

O. W. Lee, 43 North Parade. A. C. Bedford, "The Briars," The Spa, Hinckley. A. R. Wates, Mark XI, 44 Princess Road. W. R. Wickens, 89 Wharncliffe Road.

W. J. Catlin, 5 High Street. J. A. Bruce, 87 Thorpe Road. M. F. Turner, Kingsthorpe.

R. H. Evans, Toc H H.Q., 59A Carrington Street.

F. Kirk, 58 Westgate.

West Midlands Area

Area Secretary: L. Abdy, Mark VI, 77 Clifford Street, Lozells, Birmingham. Area Padre: Rev. F. Spurway, same address.

T. Bailey, 6 Bristol Road.

BIRMINGHAM (18)

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE (34)

Cannock COVENTRY (26)

Harborne Hereford Lichfield

Handsworth

RUGBY (116)

Wednesfield

West Bromwich

Brighouse (W.Y.F.)

Holmfirth (W.Y.F.)

Honley

DEWSBURY (86) (W.Y.F.)

DONCASTER (108) (S.Y.F.) HALIFAX (33) (W.Y.F.) Heeley (S.Y.F.)

Hoyland and District (S.Y.F.)

HUDDERSFIELD (42) (W.Y.F.)

West Malvern Wo!verhampton

Stafford

SLEAFORD (38)

R. G. Burton, 219 Wolverhampton Road, Cannock, Staffs.

L. J. Jordan, 131 Humber Avenue. F. G. Harrison, 78 Broughton Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

H. Laver, 246 High Street, Harborne, Birmingham. M. Marshall, The Manor House, Breinton, near Hereford.

C. N. Darrall, Theological College, Lichfield.

T. C. Maynard, Mill Hayes, Brindley Ford, Stoke-on-Trent.

R. V. Collier, 3 York Street. H. K. Tuck, 139 Newport Road. J. Dudley, 127 Nordley Hill. G. Timms, 59 Hayes Street. C. A. Haines, St. James's Gardens.

H. Jones, 49 Oak Street.

West and South Yorks Area

Area Secretary: A. Lodge, Mark XII, Shaw Royd, Halifax.

area Padre: Rev. J. Redrobe, Mark VIII, Christchurch Road, Pitsmoor, Sheffield.

West Yorks Federation (W.Y.F.), Sceretary: A. Lodge, address as above. South Yorks Federation (S.Y.F.), Secretary: A. Lodge, address as above.

Barnsley (S.Y.F.) E. Lyon, 17 Samuel Road. READFORD (20) (W.Y.F.)

B. L. Bateson, "Ryedale," Tranmere Park, Hawksworth, Guiseley.

A. J. Cooper, 2 Bradford Road. T. Phillips, 358 Ashgate Road.

R. Sheldrake, 29 Woodside, Leeds Road. F. Smith, 20, Queen Mary Crescent, Kirk Sandall, near Doncaster.

D. G. Hincheliff, Mark XII, Shaw Road.

H. Rowe, 37 Artisan View, Heeley, Sheffield. J. H. Brook, 80 Huddersfield Road.

R. M. Bilton, Bank House, Honley, near Huddersfield. H. Goddard, King Street, Hoyland, near Barnsley.

C. Avery, 64 Parkgate, Berry Brow.

LEEDS (49) (W.Y.F.) Lightcliffe (W.Y.F.) MANSFIELD (82) Meltham (W.Y.F.) Mexborough (S.Y.F.) Mirfield (W.Y.F.) Neepsend (S.Y.F.) Rawmarsh (S.Y.F.) Retford ROTHERHAM (55) (S.Y.F.) Trafalgar (W.Y.F.) SHEFFIELD (17) (S.Y.F.) SPEN VALLEY (24) (W.Y.F.) Stocksbridge Sutton-in-Ashfield Wakefield (W.Y.F.) Walkley (S.Y.F.) Wath-on-Dearne (S.Y.F.) West Sheffield (S.Y.F.)

D. C. Field, 17 Moorland Avenue. P. Bruce Low, Dalchrist, Heath Avenue, Halifax. E. Wass, " Penvor," Paulson's Drive. C. Boothman, Royd, Meltham, near Huddersfield. J. J. Edwards, 52 Lorna Road E. P. K. Hirst, 24 Nettleton Road. E. Bunting, 24A Rock Street, Sheffield. C. Hague 203 Green Lane, Rawmarsh, near Rotherham. F. Egerton, 58 Carolgate. W. L. Jones, "Edenhurst," Fitzwilliam Road. H. Whitham, 18 Farrar Street, King Cross, Halifax. C. Hull, Mark VIII, Christchurch Road, Pitsmoor, Sheffield S. Burnett, 1 Platt Street, Liversedge. T. Vardy, Rundell Road. F. P. Hurt, 144 Outram Street. S. Turner, Stoneleigh House, Aggbrigg. W. J. Williams, 46 High House Road, Sheffield. H. Breislin, 20 Sandygate, Wath-on-Dearne, Rotherham.

East and North Yorks and Lines Area

Area Secretary: H. C. Miller, Mark X, Clarendon House, Hull.

J. C. Roebuck, 21 Ruth Square, Sheffield.

Beverley Bridlington Catterick Cettingham Dor manstown Eston Gainsborough GOOLE (88) Grangetown Grimsby

HULL (40) LINCOLN (56) Louth Mark X Morton Newlands Scarborough

MIDDLESBROUGH (31) Scunthorpe SOUTH BANE (101) WHITBY (118)

YORE (106)

Area Padre: Rev. T. Garaway, same address. W. A. Atkinson, 49 Mill Lane. B. Merryweather 29 St. John's Street. R. R. Darling, 11 Whinny Hill. W. H. Archer, 26, New Village Road. W. R. Prince, 24 The Green. W. Hogg, York Terrace, Normanby, Eston. J. Tate, Trent Bank.

C. Barratt, 25 Jackson Street. J. H. Crosby, 19 Cheetham Street. H. J. Sanders, 26 Alexandra Road. E. Hemingway, 10 Chester Avenue, Fenchurch Street.

E. Goodacre, Alvingham House, Rookery Lane. E. F. S. Whitworth, 63 Eastgate. E. T. A. Rapson, Mark X, Clarendon House, Hull. W. Race, 5 Oswald Terrace.

W. N. Gleadell, The Manor House, Morton, Gainsborough. J. F. E. Smith, 4 Cromer Road, Beverley Road, Hull. R. E. Smith, 17 Albemaile Crescent.

J. Parker, 17 Frodingham Road. J. N. Davies, 75 Pym Street. E. L. Metcalfe, 1 Arundel Place. A. Stacey, 35 Melbourne Street.

Northern Area

Area Secretary: J. Walker, Mark XVIII, Greystoke, Grainger Park Road, Newcastle-on-Tyce. Area Padre: Rev. H. R. L. Slater, same address.

Tyneside Conference (T.C.) Secretary: J. Moore, 26 Greaves Road, Dudley, Northumberland.
adon (T.C.) G. Humble, 2 Beadling's Buildings, Dudley, S.O. Northumberland. Burradon (T.C.) Carlisle Craghead

Cullercoats (T.C.) DURHAM (15) (T.C.) Felling (T.C.) GATESHEAD (61) (T.C.)

HARTLEPOOLS (115) Hebburn-on-Tyne (T.C.) Morpeth NEWCASTLE (80) (T.C.) SOUTH SHIELDS (76) (T.C.)

Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Tanfield

H. Forsyth, 51 Dalston Road. . B. E. Eddon, The Vicarage, Craghead, Co. Durham.

W. Jackson, 4 Burnfort Terrace, Cullercoats, Whitley Bay. J. Lister, 19, Old Elvet, Durham. W. H. Robson, 29 Windermere Street, Gateshead.

G. W. Wilde, 1 St. Aidan's Street. S. Scott, 23 Stanhope Avenue, W. Hartlepool.

J. Rowell, 84 Campbell Street. G. Kennedy, School House, Morpeth, Northumberland.

R. A. Shilston, Greystoke, Grainger Park Road. D. C. Anderson, 40 Garwood Street.

Sid Ray, 42 Hind Street. G. P. Watson, 13 Tunstall Vale.

S. Curry, 6 Blanche Terrace, Tantobie, Co. Durham.

Lancashire Area

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